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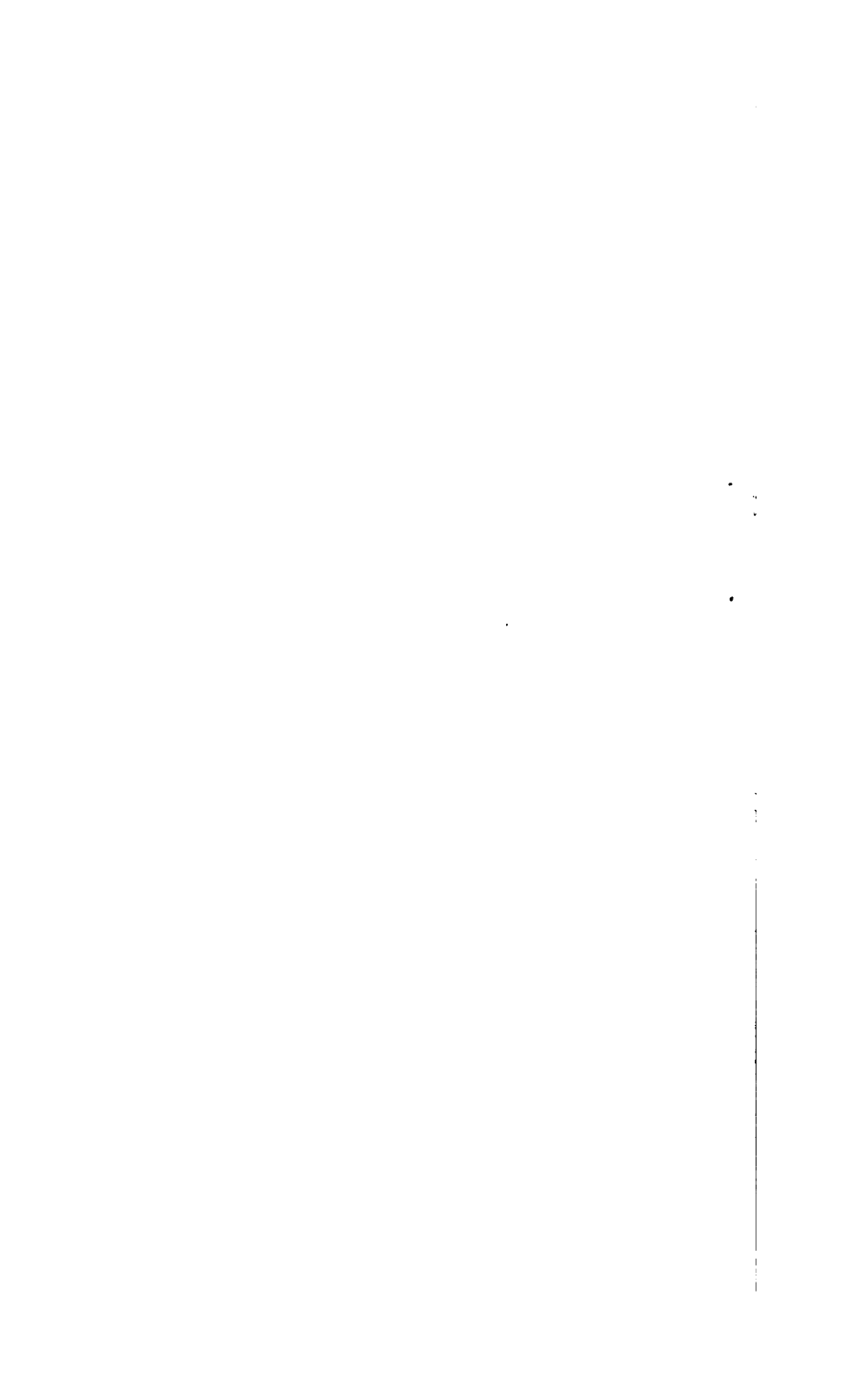
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AN HISTORICAL
SURVEY OF CORNWALL;
TO WHICH IS ADDED
THE BOROUGH BOUNDARIES,
AN ACCOUNT OF
The Scilly Islands,
MINES AND FISHERIES,
AND A
CORNISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

This work peculiarly distinguishes the County and Scilly Islands
in surface, scenery, architecture and general character.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. II.

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SOUTH EAST

AN
HISTORICAL SURVEY
OF THE
COUNTY OF CORNWALL,
ETC.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

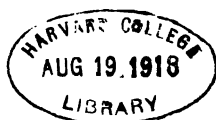
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AN
HISTORICAL SURVEY.

LAUNCELLS.

THIS parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. It lies about a mile east-south-east from Stratton.

The church is situated in a valley, and is a light Gothic structure, with a handsome tower and lofty pinnacles. It is elegantly built, and finished with much neatness. The interior consists of three aisles, separated by two rows of handsome slender pillars, and a part of the floor is laid with tiles, with raised figures of griffins, lions, birds, and roses. It has also many seats richly ornamented with carved Gothic tracery, containing symbols of the Crucifixion, &c. The altar is composed of fine marble, highly polished, and arched on the top in the Arabian order. In the south aisle stands a noble monument, in memory of John Chamond, who died in 1624. The deceased is represented by a recumbent effigy in armour, with a man kneeling at the head, and another at the feet. The cornice is ornamented with

numerous shields of armorial bearings. There are also several marble and other monuments and stones to commemorate the families of Spoure, Cole, and Chamond.

Launcells House is a modern mansion, built, as we are informed, on the site of the more sumptuous dwelling of the Chamonds, scarcely a vestige of which is now to be traced. Its principal entrance is over a flight of steps facing the south, whence there is a view over a delightful vale, skirted with charming foliage. The lawn, which rapidly falls in front of the house, formerly terminated at a fine sheet of water, but it is now become a mere bog. The banks are broken down, the walks are desolated, and over-run with thorns and briars.

The Bude Canal passes through this parish from west to east.

At a place called East Leigh, is the site of an ancient chapel, and some memorials of another at Moreton, at which place Dr. Borlase says, there was formerly a cell of Cluniac monks.

There is a small ancient almshouse at Launcells, for four poor persons.

Contains 5610 acres.

LAUNCESTON.

THIS celebrated town, which, in consequence of its connexion with its ancient castle, can scarcely admit any rival to its fame in Cornwall, is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the north division of the hundred of East. It lies immediately on the great

northern road leading from London to the Land's End, from which latter place it is about eighty-four miles, and from London two hundred and forty.

The church of St. Mary Magdalen, which is a handsome fabric, stands near the centre of the town. It is built with square blocks of granite, and every individual stone is enriched with carved ornaments, executed in a very singular manner. The principal of these decorations consists of pomegranates. On the south side is a large porch with a room over it, and on its front are figures of St. George and St. Martin, carved in bas-relief. Round the base of the building is a range of shields, each of which contains a letter; which letters form an inscription, beginning at the small door on the south side, and includes an invocation of its patron saint and an apostrophe on the awfulness of the place. The west end is ornamented with a lofty Gothic tower, and a well executed statue of Mary Magdalen is placed at the east end of the building; but this is much obscured by the structures that surround it.

The interior of the church is light and uniform, and the altar is embellished with rich portraits of Moses and Aaron. In a gallery at the west end, stands a fine old organ; and in the centre of the church, a curious polygonal wooden pulpit, particularly admired for its Gothic arches, and filigreed canopy. The walls are rendered impressively grand: by a display of elaborate funeral monuments, which are chiefly commemorative of families that have lately become extinct; families we learn from the inscriptions, that had been ornaments to the town, and liberal supporters of its general welfare.

The town is pleasantly situated near the western bank of the Tamar, on a steep ascent, at the foot of which is the little river Attery; on the summit of a hill is a high conical rocky mount, partly natural and partly artificial, upon which the keep of the ancient castle, with a Norman gateway and part of the outer walls, is still standing: some portions of the old town wall, and the north and south gates, one of which is on the Exeter road, also remain. There are a few good houses, but the streets are in general narrow and badly paved; the inhabitants are well supplied with water, which is brought by pipes from Dunheved Green: on the north side of the church is a pleasant promenade, shaded by an avenue of trees, and commanding a fine prospect over the adjacent country; and there is another on the Castle Green. An extensive manufacture of serges was formerly carried on, but it has for several years been on the decline. A branch of the Bude canal has recently been brought within four miles of the town, and promises materially to improve the general trade; fuel has already been reduced in price. The markets are on Wednesday for butchers' meat, and on Saturday for corn and provisions of all sorts. This borough first returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.; under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it now sends only one. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen, being inhabitants at the time of receiving their freedom; but by the act above mentioned, it has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap 64, has been incorporated with

the old borough for elective purposes. A court of pleas for the recovery of debts to an unlimited amount, is held every Monday, before the mayor, three aldermen, and the recorder. Petty sessions for the Northern Division of the hundred of East are held here, on the first Tuesday in every month. The assizes for the county, formerly held wholly in this town, have, for more than half a century, been held here alternately with Bodmin, on which occasion only the county gaol at Launceston has been used. A private house between the church and the tower was purchased by the corporation in 1810, for the transaction of public business, and is now called the Mayoralty Room. The south gate, repaired about three years since, is used as the town prison. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap 64, this town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county.

A grammar school, was established by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with the sum of £17 12s. 7½d. payable annually out of the dutchy of Cornwall. To this an additional sum of £10 per annum was given by George Baron, esq., in the year 1685, on condition that his descendants should be permitted to nominate ten boys, to be educated free of expence. Mr. John Horwell, a native of this place, but latterly a resident of Dublin, gave by his will bearing date in 1717, all monies of which he should stand possessed at the time of his decease, for the purpose of maintaining, clothing, and educating, six poor boys of the parish in which he was born; three of whom were to be nominated by his nearest relations, and the other three by the feoffees of the

parish. In the distribution of this charity he appointed £30 per annum for the maintenance of the lads ; £6 per annum for their clothing, which was to be uniform, £3 per annum for a schoolmaster ; and £5 per annum to a poor widow to look after them.

Over the entrance to the White Hart Inn there is a fine Norman arch, said to have been removed thither on the demolition of the priory. Launceston gives the title of Viscount to the reigning sovereign.

The most striking object which the town affords, are the vast ruins of its venerable castle, majestically situated, on the summit of a partly natural elevation ; and its keep rising with uncommon dignity, is easily distinguished from many distant parts of this county and Devon. The history of this ancient fortress is so very unsettled, that a great part of what has been written by former historians on the subject, amounts to little more than reasonable conjecture. Borlase surveyed this fallen seat of royalty, with most deliberate scrutiny ; and the account which he has given of it in his antiquities, has opened the way to subsequent enquiries. In his invaluable work, he expresses himself nearly as follows :—
“The present ruins consist of a gateway to the north, one hundred and twenty feet long ; whence turning to the right, you mount a terrace. This leads to an angle, on which there is a round tower, now called the Witch’s Tower. Farther up the hill is a semi-circular tower, where was formerly the guard-room and gate. From this place the ground rises quick, and through a passage seven feet wide, you ascend the covered way between two walls, which are pierced with narrow windows, for

observation and light. The whole keep is ninety-three feet in diameter, and consists of three wards; the first of which was about three feet thick, and is supposed to have been only a parapet for soldiers to fight from, and defend the brow of the hill. The second wall is twelve feet thick, and has a staircase three feet wide, the entrance to which, has a round arch of stone over it. Passing on, the entrance into the innermost ward is discovered, whence a winding staircase conducts to the top of the rampart, the walls of which are ten feet thick, and thirty-two feet high from the floor."

The town and castle of Launceston, was given by the conqueror, to Robert, Earl of Moreton, with the earldom of Cornwall, who with this honour had two hundred and eighty-eight manors in the county of Cornwall, besides five hundred and fifty-eight manors in other counties. William, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, son and heir of Robert, kept his court here; which with his other lands and dignities, passing from him either to the crown, or by grant from it, was at last attached to the dukedom of Cornwall, in the eleventh of Edward III., and still continues part of the inheritance of the duchy.

The site of these buildings is a partly natural mount, which the architect having marked out, and levelled for his purpose, afterwards gradually cut off the surrounding ground; and having carried a sunk fence around the hill, the castle became almost impregnable. The area within these fortified walls, is one acre: and on the north-east side stands the keep. In 1645, Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II., made a visit to Launceston; and in the month of November, in the

same year, the castle was fortified by Sir Richard Grenville, who being at variance with Lord Goring, another royalist general, caused proclamations to be made in all the churches in Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces should come into Cornwall, the bells should be rung, and the people rise to drive them out. Not long after this, Sir Richard Grenville having refused to take the chief command of the infantry, under Lord Hopton, was committed to the prison at Launceston, Colonel Basset being then governor: he was soon after removed to St. Michael's Mount. The garrison finally surrendered to the parliament troops, commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in March, 1646.

Mount Madford has long been the residence of the Lethbridge family.

The outside of the north gate opens into St. Thomas's street, which is a suburb to the borough, and subject to its jurisdiction; but chargeable with the maintenance of its own poor only.

Formerly a hospital for lepers stood near Poulston Bridge, dedicated to St. Leonard, and connected with Launceston. It was endowed with certain fields, the income of which was designed to support the afflicted inmates. But the disease declining, and finally abandoning this climate, the hospital became useless, and the income of the fields, now amounting to about £25 per annum, being vested in the corporation, is applied by them to charitable purposes.

There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents.

Contains 1090 acres.

LAWHITTON.

LAWHITTON lies in the north division of the hundred of East. It is about ten miles nearly north from Callington, and about two miles south-east from Launceston. This parish derives its appellation from an appearance which its church probably formerly suggested; Lawhitton in the ancient Cornish dialect signifying *the white church*.

The church is a truly venerable fabric, with a heavy tower at its southern side, and is one of the most antique edifices in Cornwall, that have been dedicated to religion. Decayed and neglected as it now is, it has a most venerable appearance. Its progress to dissolution, has been in some measure retarded by the piety and liberality of the Bennet family, formerly of Hexworthy in this parish; whose arms are preserved on the pulpit. Near the altar stands an elegant monument, executed in Coad's artificial stone, representing a recumbent female effigy, pointing at an inscription, which is placed between the figures of two boys weeping, in commemoration of Richard Coffin, esq. On the floor are laid several stone tablets, inscribed to the Bennet family, particularly of Richard Bennet, counsellor at law, who died in 1619; and Robert Bennet, esq., who died in 1683.

Hexworthy House is charmingly situated, near Grey-stone Bridge, and opens into the road which leads from Launceston to Tavistock. The planted hills form some of the beautiful scenery which overhangs the Tamar,

and afford many delightful views into the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

There is a day school which is supported principally by the vicar.

The soil of this parish is a rich loam, and abounds with excellent pasturage and tillage lands, which are in general well wooded.

Contains 2455 acres.

LESNEWETH.

THIS parish is in the deanery of Trigg-minor, and hundred of Lesnewth. It is about fourteen miles west-north-west from Launceston.

The church is pleasantly situated among some pasturage lands, on the side of a hill facing the north. It exhibits however, nothing particular in its style or workmanship, except a neat tower, with a set of musical bells. The arms of Betenson remain on the pew belonging to the manor of Grylls.

Grylls, which was anciently the seat of the Betenson family, is now a farm-house.

Contains 1734 acres.

ST. LEVAN.

THIS parish is in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. It is about eight miles nearly south-west from Penzance, and about three miles south-east from what is generally termed Sennen Land's End.

The church is situated in a solitary gulph, overshadowed by the ridges of its mountains, and opens at one end into the ocean. The silence and solitude however which prevails in this natural hollow, will not be found unpleasing to him who rightly contemplates the various works of an all-creative power. The interior of this church is very neat, and although it has, like most others, undergone visible alterations since its first erection, there are a few of its coarse antiquities still preserved. Among these are carved shields, bearing the arms of Vyvyan and Trethurffe, and a curious figure of the Devil.

Bosustow was anciently the seat of the Davieses, but it is now reduced to a farm-house.

The southern side of this parish is bounded by tremendous cliffs, among which is the rough ridge called Treryn Castle, or Castle Treryn. This ridge derives this appellation not from any building in such form which has been, or is now there situate, but from its having been a kind of fort; and still exhibiting the lines by which it was enclosed, namely, two formidable ramparts and ditches, one within the other, stretching in a semicircular form from the sides of the cliff. The perpendicular rocks form three sides of this fortification; and the land side is guarded by these high and thick embankments. Descending from this cape towards the sea, three groups of rocks appear before us, which seem to be formed of a number of perpendicular crags or columns, the bases of which project with wild disorder into the sea. On the western side of the middle group, and not far from the craggy summit, an enormous logging-stone has found its bed: it is so equally

poised that a man's strength may easily move it to and fro. This extraordinary stone, which is a block of granite, weighs by estimation about ninety tons. It was formerly thought utterly impossible to remove this huge mass from its original position; but this supposed impossibility to upset it, which threw such a charm around its history, and invested its singular property of logging with so great an interest, has been since disproved by its actual overthrow a few years since, by a Lieutenant who landed from a cutter at the base of the group, and ascending with his men threw from its balance this noble monument of antiquity, thus among the antiquaries, and adorers of the rock, making his name famous for his misdeed, and procuring the unenviable distinction of being

"Damn'd to everlasting fame."

The stone in its overthrow would have been precipitated into the sea, but that it was arrested by some projecting pieces of rock between which it was wedged, and thus impeded in its progress. As the price of his escape, (perhaps from destruction), the upsetter of the rock was compelled to replace it, and it now stands on its original bed, though with a partial loss of its vacillating property; giving certain proof of the possibility not only of its overthrow but of its restoration to its former position by mechanical means. In the sides of the rocks are still to be seen the sockets in which the iron stays were fixed to support the machinery. It is not without considerable trouble, that the rocks can be scaled with which it is surrounded; and many who have

proceeded to the group of rocks on which it rests, have been deterred from ascending the winding path, if such it may be termed, which leads over crags and chasms to its elevated but sublime abode. It is not easy to conceive a situation of more magnificent grandeur than the station which it fills. Surrounded by an immense pile of rocks, in an elevated region, where the reign of silence is interrupted only by the screams of sea birds, the roaring of tempests, and the dashing of waves, this enormous logging-stone seems to frown in solitude over that desolation which its appearance augments. It is scarcely possible for any one to ascend this venerable pile, and contemplate the awful scenery with which he is encircled, without having his mind inspired with the mingled emotions of terror and admiration.

As a rival to Cape Cornwall, St. Levan claims the honour of including Tolpedn Penwith, a promontory which frequently bears the name of the Land's End; but it is popularly called St. Levan Land's End, to distinguish it from Cape Cornwall. Tolpedn Penwith is divided from the main land by an ancient stone wall. Several appearances on the cliffs strongly indicate that some ancient fortifications existed here, and this wall might probably have formerly been connected with the means of defence. Near this promontory, is the Funnel Rock, which is excavated perpendicularly, and resembles a vast inverted cone. In this cavity the Cornish chough has built her nest for several years past. The Runnel Stone which lies nearly opposite to this rock, has proved fatal to many vessels.

The irregularity of the tides occasioned by the promontories of the western part of Cornwall, and the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, makes it necessary to describe it, viz.—At the height of a common spring tide, the water at the Land's End rises about eighteen feet, increasing from this to twenty-four feet in proportion as the wind operates in its favour. But in stormy weather, when a gale from south-west has urged the tide with peculiar violence, the water has been known to rise full thirty feet. In neap tides it in general rises no more than thirteen feet; and on some particular occasions it has been known not to exceed ten. During its flood, the tide at the Land's End sets inward from the south nearly nine hours; but its general run between Scilly and the Land's End is about eight hours, while its ebb continues only between three and four. The highest spring tides are about two days and half after the full and new moon; and the ebbs and floods are about one hour and fifty-five minutes later than at London Bridge.

St. Levan's well is recorded for its miraculous excellencies in the rolls of superstitious fame. Over this well, which is still preserved with careful veneration, there is an ancient oratory, five feet square, and seven feet high. About a quarter of a mile from this holy fountain, is the site of an ancient chapel called Port Chapel, and about a mile to the eastward is the site of another called Curnow; but little more is known of them than their situations and their names.

According to Leland, a brass pot full of Roman coins was found at Castle Treryn.

There is a place of worship in this parish for Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school is supported by subscription.

Contains 2079 acres.

LEWANNICK.

LEWANNICK is situated in the north division of the hundred of East. It is about nine miles north-west from Callington, and about five from Launceston, its post town.

Dr. Pryce in his vocabulary of the ancient Cornish language, says, that Lewannick or Winick, signifies *the church upon or near the marsh*. But Mr. Whitaker intimates that it is derived primarily from Lan-Manach, which signifies *the church of the monks*. This term he applies to Bodmin; but adds, that "Lan-Manach would melt in pronunciation into Lawenec, the name of a parish now in Cornwall."

The church is charmingly elevated, and from the tower, whose slender pinnacles rise gracefully through surrounding foliage, may be observed some extensive prospects. The tower is justly admired for the beauty of its workmanship, particularly for that of the doorway, and the window over it, which are of the Gothic order, finely pointed, and ornamented with an admirable representation of vine fruit, and its beautiful leafage. It appears to be of the date of Henry VII., and from the arms of Trecarrell being carved on the east end of the buildings, we consider it to have been erected, partly at

the expence of Sir Henry Trecarrell, knt., who greatly contributed towards the building and repairing of several others in this neighbourhood. Under the seats of the southern porch, is a curious representation in rough stone work, of a hare and hounds; and this appears to be much older than the church. The ceiling of the southern porch is ornamented with ingenious carved work. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with two rows of pillars, which appear to have been erected at different periods; those on the northern side being of a plain description, whilst those on the south, are enriched by superior capitals, and entwined by elegant leafage. The body of the church contains several rows of oak pews, ornamented with carved work; but they are rapidly hastening to decay. In the south aisle, stands a marble monument, inscribed to Edward Archer, esq. of Trelaske, who died in the year 1798; and Dorothy Ayre, wife of Samuel Archer, esq. who died in 1797. On the right of the altar is placed a white monument charged with the arms of Morgan, and on the opposite side stands one to the Cundy family.

The burial ground is dotted over with tombs, and upright stones, presenting a variety of monumental inscriptions.

On the north of the churchyard, is seated the parsonage house, pleasingly enveloped in rural shade, and having a small shrubbery in its western front.

Lewannick, was in early times, the residence of several genteel families, whose mansions are now fallen to decay; and their descendants have either become extinct, or have removed to other parts of the kingdom.

Trelaske House displays an association of ancient and modern architecture. The north front having been entirely rebuilt a few years ago, contains many well finished apartments. The old entrance on the eastern side, was at the same time closed up, and formed into a handsome hall. The buildings are seated on the northern side of a park, which gently slopes to a sheet of water overhung with a variety of stately foliage. At an agreeable distance from the house, are some neat modern stables, over which is a handsome clock; and nearly adjoining, are good kitchen and flower gardens. There is an air of dignity thrown over every part of this domain, from the appearance of its extensive woods, rising and falling in beautiful succession over hill and dale. The trees are principally oak, which have grown to an immense size, are very aged, and still very flourishing: their wide spreading branches and luxuriant leafage, are beautifully contrasted by the slender firs, which rise in stately clumps over the principal eminences.

At Pollyfont there is a famous freestone quarry, which seems to have been well known to our Saxon ancestors, as the greater part of the semicircular arches with Saxon mouldings now to be found in the eastern part of Cornwall, appear to have been formed of this stone. The doorway at the White Hart Inn, in Launceston; the house at Trebursey in south Petherwin; and the Duke of Bedford's house in Milton Abbot parish in Devon, appear to be indebted to the stone of this almost inexhaustible quarry. This stone is also used for the manufacture of mantel-pieces, jugs, and basins: it resists the most intense heat, and is frequently made

into heaters used instead of irons in ironing linen; when polished it displays a rich green colour, variegated with veins of black.

Trekelland Bridge, over which is carried the road that leads from Launceston to Liskeard, is erected in a very picturesque spot, and near it is the entrance to the wooded grounds of Trelaske.

Lewannick contains but few articles of remote antiquity. It has three ancient crosses; one on Two-Bridges-Hill, another at Trevadlock-Cross, and a third at Plashes-Cross, in the road from Lewannick to Five-lanes. There is also the site of a decayed chapel at Pollyfont, but its history is unknown.

There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists.

Contains 3516 acres.

LEZANT.

THIS parish is in the north division of the hundred of East. It is about six miles and a half from Callington, and about four and a half nearly south from Launceston. In the Cornish tongue Lezant signifies *holy church*, or *all hallows*.

The church, which is very properly seated in the middle of the parish, is a neat Gothic fabric, with a fine moorstone tower, a clock, and a set of bells. The interior appears to have been lately improved, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, divided by two rows of neatly finished pillars. The east end of the

south aisle is filled with ancient monuments, erected to the memory of members of the Trefusis family. There are several other monuments of marble, and slate, with tablets of blue stone, but the inscriptions are nearly obliterated. The altar is exceedingly neat.

Near the church is seated the parsonage house, which appears to be a building of modern date, with neat walks, gardens, and shrubberies. These, with the church and burial ground, are surrounded by thriving plantations.

Trecarrell, which is supposed to have given name to an ancient family, previously distinguished by that of De Esse, remained in its posterity for several years after the death of Sir Henry Trecarrell, who is known to have been living in 1540, and was the last of the male line. It was in this year that Sir Henry buried his only son. The death of this child, according to the voice of tradition, is not less extraordinary than the effects occasioned by it were remarkable. It is said that Sir Henry, the father, who was an adept in astrology, prior to the birth of the child, predicted that if it should be born in a given hour, it would certainly come to an untimely end. It so happened that the infant was actually born within this ill-omened hour. Some time afterwards, the nurse having been washing the child, put it down while she went to fetch a towel to wipe it; when on her return she found it drowned, having fallen with its face downward in a basin of water, which occasioned its suffocation. Before his son's death, Sir Henry had nearly completed at this place, a mansion of great magnificence, the remains of which, are sufficient to denote its original

splendour. The great hall, with its stately Gothic windows, a domestic chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and a few other fragments, are all that now remain of this once sumptuous edifice. A part of the ground on which the buildings stood, is now occupied by a plain modern house. This place was honoured with the presence of Charles I., who slept here on his entry into Cornwall, on the 1st of August, 1646, at which time Trecarrell was the seat of the Maristons.

Landew House occupies a pleasant situation, facing the south: the mansion and grounds have been of late years much improved.

Carthamartha, Botenet, and Greaston, are also ancient seats in this parish.

Besides the chapel at Trecarrell, to which allusion has already been made, another formerly stood at Landew, dedicated to St. Bridget, and a third in another part of the parish dedicated to St. Laurence.

Some parts of Lezant, which lie on the banks of the Tamar, are highly interesting, from the picturesque beauty which the rocks and coppice display.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Trebullet, to which, a burial ground was added a few years since. The first who was interred in it, was Mr. John Husband, of Trecarrell Mill. The interment took place on Friday, January 1st, 1819; and was attended by a large assemblage of spectators, who came to witness the scene from several adjoining parishes.

Contains 4357 acres.

LINKINGHORNE.

THIS parish lies in the north division of the hundred of East. It is about seven miles south from Launceston, and about the same distance north-east from Liskeard.

The church is a fine old building, with a noble tower, in which there is a good set of bells. It had fallen into decay, as early as the time of Henry VIII., when the north aisle and tower were rebuilt, and the whole edifice repaired, at the sole expence of Sir Henry Trecarrell, knt. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, kept in excellent order: the walls are adorned with several funeral monuments, to commemorate the ancient families of Saltren, Kneebone, Jeffery, Hooper, and Dingley. And the burial ground contains several handsome tombs, and other monuments to the families of Walker, Coleman, and Evans.

The vicarage house is pleasantly situated, about half a mile from the church, towards the north. The church town, contains a decent inn, and several other dwellings.

The ancient gentlemen's seats in this parish are Westcott, Bennetwood, Lanhorgy, Exwell, Golland, and Padreda. The latter is situated on a pleasing projection, over the side of a narrow vale clothed with wood, and watered by a limpid stream, which afterwards falls into the Lynher. The building, although it was never of a splendid description, forms at this time a most interesting object, from the gradual decay of its walls, which appear to be feebly supporting the heavy clusters of ivy that hang over its roof and sides.

Linkinghorne, is happily fenced in on the south and west, by a stupendous chain of hills, which protects it from the fury of the Atlantic storms. The summit of these hills is a most sublime elevation, whence the eye traverses a long plain, sprinkled over with rocks of enormous size; and here the traveller will frequently find himself involved in the lingering clouds which darken his horizon. It was on these plains, commonly called Carraton Downs, that King Charles I., drew up his forces on the 2nd of August, 1644, being the day after he had entered Cornwall; and here he was joined by Prince Maurice. On the northern side of this dreary waste, rises a most imposing object, called Sharptor. It is of a conical form, and its rugged, slender, and pointed summit, shews the propriety of its name. Its elevated head seems to rise above every surrounding eminence, and commands distinct views of Lunday Island, situated in the northern seas; St Nicholas Island, in Plymouth Sound; and the headland called the Deadman.

The Cheesewring is situated on the southern side of this bleak scene of sterility: this singular mass of rocks is thirty-two feet high. The large stone at the top was a logan, or rocking-stone. Geologists are inclined to consider it as a natural production, which is probably the case in part, but the Druids took advantage of favourable circumstances to convert these crags to objects of superstitious reverence. On its summit are two rock basins; and it is a well-known fact, that baptism was a Pagan rite of the highest antiquity. Here, possibly, the rude ancestor of our glorious land was initiated amidst the mystic ceremonies of the white-robed Druid and his blood-stained sacrifices.

Near the Cheesewring was the habitation of Daniel Gum; who, from the singularity of his life, acquired the appellation of the Mountain Philosopher. He was born in this parish, and bred a stone cutter. In the early part of his life he was remarkable for an extraordinary attachment to reading, and a degree of reserve, which rather characterized a man of studious habits than a native of Linkinghorne. By close application he acquired, even in his youth, a considerable share of mathematical knowledge, by which he became celebrated throughout the adjoining parishes.

But neither his mathematical knowledge, his studious habits, nor his retired life, could shield him from the shafts of Cupid. He became enamoured of a beuxom lass in the vicinity, who after some time became his wife. Daniel and his wife being averse to the payment of rent, rates, and taxes, when they can be fairly avoided, selected a retreat apparently beyond the reach of landlords and assessors. As his employment called him to hew blocks of granite in the vicinity of the Wring-cheese, he fixed upon this spot as congenial to his wants and wishes, to furnish him and his family with a future abode. Discovering at this place an enormous block of granite, the upper surface of which was an inclined plane; this, it struck him, might be made the roof of a habitation such as he desired, sufficiently secluded from the busy haunts of men, to enable him to pursue his studies without interruption, while it was contiguous to the scene of his daily labour; and above all, as it seemed to ensure an exemption from rent, rates, and taxes. Fixed in his determination, Daniel with painful caution

excavated the materials beneath, and supported the extremities of his roof with walls of stone cemented with lime. A perforation in the covering served him for a chimney, which he was fully assured would never take fire. As soon as this singular mansion was completed, Daniel brought home his bride, who blessed him with a numerous offspring, all born and reared in this freehold tenement. From this eminence Daniel could command a view of Dartmoor and Exmoor on the east, Hartland on the north, the sea and the port of Plymouth on the south, and St. Austell and Roach hills on the west, with all the intermediate scenery in these various directions. The surface of this rock served him for an observatory, from which he occasionally watched the motions of the heavenly bodies, and on which he carved a variety of diagrams, illustrative of the most difficult problems in Euclid. These he left behind him, as evidences of the patience and ingenuity with which he surmounted the obstacles which his situation in life had placed in the way of his mental improvement.

But the choice of his house, and the mode in which he pursued his studies, were not the only eccentricities of this extraordinary character. His house became his only place of devotion ; for he was never known to descend from the mountain, to attend the parish church, or any other place of worship. The opinion of his wife coincided with his own, and her confidence in his superior talents led her to dispense with the ceremony of churching, when she added to her family ; being fully assured that " Daniel was a far better scolard than the passen was." In these sentiments it is supposed he was not a little confirmed by his intimate acquaintance

with the late Mr. Cookworthy of Plymouth, an eminent mathematician and chemist, who long knew and valued him. But death at length found out the retreat of Daniel Gum, and lodged him in a house more narrow than that which he had excavated for himself.

In 1837, some labourers in excavating ground near the Cheesewring, discovered a skeleton, near which was an antique vase or urn, (which was broken to pieces,) and a gold goblet worth about £30.

In 1710 a free school was founded in this parish for the education of all the poor children within it, by Charles Roberts, esq. and endowed with the interest of £705 14s. 1d. Two thirds of this sum are appropriated as a salary for the master who teaches the boys, and the other third to pay a schoolmistress for teaching girls.

Dr. Borlase says, there was formerly a chapel at Carnadon Prior, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. And Harvey in his manuscript history, speaks of a chapel at Carnadon-Lyer; but of these ancient buildings no vestiges at present remain.

Contains 7292 acres.

LISKEARD.

LISKEARD lies in the hundred of West. It is about twelve miles from Lostwithiel, and sixteen and a half from Devonport.

The town of Liskeard is so ancient, that its origin is buried in such obscurity, as to become very difficult to trace.

The church is one of the most spacious religious edifices belonging to the county of Cornwall, excepting that of Bodmin. It had two square towers in the time of Henry VIII., one on each side, but it appears that they were taken down in 1627, and one erected which is rather low, and crowned with battlements. The walls on the southern side are also embattled, and with the porch, wear an aspect of venerable dignity. The interior has an impressive appearance, and is divided into a nave, chancel, and side aisles, supported by noble arches, resting on two rows of stately, ornamented pillars. The whole underwent considerable repair a few years ago, when it was entirely new seated, but many specimens of the ancient carved work have been preserved in the doors of the modern pews. The porch and south aisle contain marble monuments to the families of Trehawke, Wadham, and Hawkey. There are other marble tablets, and monumental stones, which commemorate the families of Johnson, Pyper, and Roberts. The south aisle is kept in repair by the Harris family, of Radford, in Devonshire, and the remainder by an income of £50., per annum issuing out of a tenement called Lanseather, vested in the churchwardens for that purpose. The burial ground is dotted over with tombs, and surrounded with trees, whose wide stretching branches, throw a continual shade over the silent monitors.

The town, which is irregularly built, is partly situated on rocky eminences, and the rest in a plain below; the streets are well paved, and lighted, the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water, and the air is consid-

ered very salubrious. The tanning of leather is carried on to a limited extent: considerable facility for water carriage has been afforded by the canal from Liskeard to Looe, a distance of six miles, which has been recently completed, and terminates about one mile west of the town, where there is a paper-mill. This is one of the four coinage or stannary towns; but no coinage had taken place for some time, till within the last few years, when it was revived. A handsome market-house for poultry, fish, and vegetables, was erected in 1822, out of the funds vested in the corporation for the benefit of the inhabitants: the butchers' shambles are beneath the town-hall. The market, on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, a great part of which is purchased for the market at Devonport: there are likewise great annual markets, on Shrove-Tuesday, the day after Palm-Sunday, and the Monday after St. Nicholas' day. Liskeard was made a free borough in 1240, by Richard Earl of Cornwall, who conferred on the burgesses similar privileges to those enjoyed by the burgesses of Launceston and Helston; the date of the original charter of incorporation is unknown. This borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.: it formerly returned two, but was deprived of one by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. By the act above mentioned, the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised, and the privilege has been extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap 64, has been incorporated with the borough for elective purposes.

Petty sessions for the east division of the hundred of West are also held, on the first Tuesday in every month. The town-hall, which is supported by granite columns, was erected, about the year 1707, at the expence of — Dolben, esq., one of the representatives of the borough. By the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county.

A free school for poor children, in which ten girls are now taught, was founded by the trustees of a donation by the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760, and endowed by them with £5 per annum: a school for one hundred boys was opened about fifteen years ago, on Dr. Bell's plan, for which a school-room was built by subscription, on land belonging to the corporation. In 1714, John Buller gave £18 per annum, for teaching and clothing poor boys; and there are other small benefactions for teaching children.

The ancient name of this place was *Liskerrett*, derived probably from two Cornish words signifying "a fortified place." It was formerly amongst the possessions of the Earls of Cornwall, and was, by act of parliament, annexed to the duchy, in the reign of Edward III.: the castle was occasionally the residence of Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans. In 1643, during the civil war, a battle was fought near this place, between the royalists, under Sir Ralph Hopton, and the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated, and the royalist army marched into Liskeard the same night. The King on his entrance into Cornwall, in 1644, halted here on August 2nd, and remained in the town until the 7th.

There are some vestiges of the ancient castle ; and a great part of the conventual buildings belonging to the nunnery of Poor Clares, founded here, and endowed by Richard Earl of Cornwall, yet remain : it is called "The Great Place," and has been converted into dwelling-houses ; the chapel is now a bakehouse. About 1400, here was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

A court for the manor of Hagland is held annually at Liskeard, where the mace is carried before the steward to the church, and the bells are rung on the occasion. The tenants, amounting to about one hundred and fifty, are presented, according to ancient custom, with a gallon of burnt brandy.

There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 7126 acres.

LUDGVAN.

LUDGVAN lies in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. It is about three miles nearly north-west from Marazion, and nearly the same distance north-east from Penzance.

This parish, were it to contain nothing besides to entitle it to notice, is sure to claim a particular attention from every historian of Cornwall, for having been the abode of the justly celebrated Dr. William Borlase, the author of many valuable works.

The church is an ancient edifice, and its tower, ornamented with slender pinnacles, and enveloped in foliage,

has a pleasing effect when viewed from the road, leading from Marazion to Penzance. It was greatly injured by lightning, on the 30th July, 1761. The principal door was burst open, the altar and pulpit much shattered, and one of the pinnacles thrown from the tower; other parts of the building were also damaged.

In repainting the pulpit of this church, in 1837, a discovery was made of some part of the old pulpit which displayed some very curious and ancient embellishments on the pannels; after removing some part a figure representing a cross appeared on the side, and some inlaid figures representing various actions of the Saviour's life.

In the church there are two flat monumental stones for Dr. Borlase and his wife. This learned man was forty years vicar of his native parish, St. Just, as well as fifty-two years rector of Ludgvan, where he died August 31st, 1772. There are also in the church and churchyard, several other monumental stones and effigies to commemorate the families of South, and Rogers.

Over the south entrance of the church is a fine Norman arch.

Treassowe, a considerable estate in this parish, has been for many generations in the Rogers family, who had their principal residence here before they purchased Penrose. It came to them partly by purchase, and partly by descent, from the Bowdens, about the time of the Revolution.

Near Treassowe house is an old castle called Castle-an-Dinas, having three walls of circumvallation. It is situated on one of the highest hills in Penwith; and from it may be seen on a clear day twenty-four parish.

churches, and also the north and south seas at no great distance from each other. On removing the ground for planting, some years since, within this fortification, two stone weights were found, through each of which was a hole for passing a rope, which holes were apparently much worn by friction. Some pieces of stone vessels, two ancient swords, and a large gold ring, with the arms of Pendarves in a kind of signet, bearing the initials J. P. and the date 1587, were also found; these articles are now in the possession of the Rev. Canon Rogers, of Penrose.

There were formerly chapels at Trewell, at Ludgvan Lees, and on a tenement called Collurian. Of this latter there are still some remains. It was dedicated to St. Thomas, in consequence of which it has been corruptedly called Tubmas-Chapel.

Among the chalybeate springs of this county, Dr. Borlase reckons one that rises in the tenement of Collurian. He also mentions a singular kind of dove-coloured granite found in this parish, and another species having a red ground, and possessing many singular properties. Of mundic yielding its arsenic to the influence of water, Dr. Borlase gives an instance that happened in this parish. "At times it yields that or some other poison so copiously, that I have known a tinner, Edmund Thomas, who by washing his wounded leg in a very strong mundic-water from Ludgvan-lez mine, brought on such a gangrene, that it soon killed him." He also mentions "that a flock of ten geese in this parish having drunk of a river at a time when it was strongly tainted with mundic, nine of them died immediately on their return to the bank."

About half a mile from the church town is a vallum thrown up, during the civil war, by the parliamentary forces, when they besieged St. Michael's Mount.

Dr. Oliver, an eminent physician of Bath, was a native of this parish.

There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 3941 acres.

LUXULIAN.

THIS parish is situated in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about six miles and a half from Fowey, and about eight and a half from Bodmin.

Luxulian, although wild and desolate in its general aspect, affords considerable matter for the entertainment of the tourist, namely, its ancient church, two moveable stones called Logan Rocks, the venerable mansion, and decayed fortification called Prideaux Castle, and the singularly rocky valley, which opens and folds itself with astonishing grandeur through the country below.

The church is seated on a moderate eminence, and with the tower, is built of wrought granite. The Gothic walls of the porch are embattled, and the ceiling very curiously ornamented. On the front over the arch, are the ancient arms of Prideaux. It had formerly a screen, or roodloft, which displayed full length figures of the apostles, painted and gilded. Near the altar stands a monument of dark marble, inscribed to the Rev. Joseph Carveth, A. M. who died in 1728, aged seventy-two.

In the north aisle stands a monument in the memory of Walter Hicks, gent. interred here July 14th, 1636.

Prideaux Castle, the original seat of the Prideaux family, is supposed to have stood on an elevated spot, which has now the appearance of an ancient encampment. At a small distance on the northern side of these remains, is seated Prideaux House, which seems to have been built by the Herles, and their arms are still over the entrance. It is a rude quadrangular building, the apartments low and gloomy, and the stairs throughout formed of moorstone. The hall, which is now used as a stable, is ornamented with shields of armorial bearings, cut in oak, and shew the marriage connexions of the Herles, during their residence at this place. The upper apartments exhibit some curious plaister work, and on one of the chimney-pieces is represented Perseus riding to the relief of Andromeda, who is represented chained to a rock, with a sea monster swimming towards her.

Medross present house was built by the Kerdalls. The hall is lined with oak, and has a very curiously carved chimney-piece, adorned with large human figures, and a variety of armorial bearings.

A little to the east of Prideaux Castle, stands the handsome modern mansion of John Coleman Rashleigh, esq. The best front has a southern prospect, and a coach road is carried through the grounds by an easy descent, into a small valley, which enters the great western road, at St. Blazey church town.

A small school is supported by donations averaging about £6 per annum: it is conducted on the National

plan. The stannary records were deposited in the turret of the church tower during the parliamentary war.

Contains 5041 acres.

MABE.

MABE is situated in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, about two miles and a half nearly north-west from Penryn.

The church contains nothing remarkable. The tower, which stands in the midst of a gloomy unfrequented district, and the enormous rocks which are scattered over the furzy enclosures, are the only objects calculated to attract the notice of strangers.

Tremough, after furnishing a seat to a family of this name from time immemorial, was carried by a female heir to Blois of Penryn, with whom it rested until 1703, when it was sold to John Worth, esq., who had the honour of being sheriff for this county in 1712. By this gentleman a large park was enclosed, and an elegant mansion erected. This house, which was suffered to fall into decay, has been recently repaired, and the gardens and grounds much improved.

Carveth was the seat of the Carveths, one of whose ancestors had married Otho Penaluna. In the reign of Charles I. this estate was sold to Thomas Melhuish.

This parish abounds with excellent granite, of which considerable quantities are shipped at Penryn for different parts of the kingdom. Part of the stone used in the erection of Waterloo Bridge, over the Thames, was procured at these quarries.

There is an ancient cross at Hellind. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship.

Contains 2029 acres.

ST. MABYN.

THIS parish is in the hundred of Trigg-Minor; and lies about five miles north-west from Bodmin, and about eight south-south-west from Camelford.

The church is a large Gothic structure, having a noble tower, and standing on an elevated situation, becomes a very conspicuous object. It consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles, corresponding with the centre; and the roof is supported with great dignity, by two rows of pointed arches, resting on ornamented pillars. The windows are of the pointed Gothic order, large, and handsome. It was repaired and entirely re-pewed at the sole expence of the Rev. G. L. Gower. There are memorials for the families of Hamley, Carnsew, Selly, Bligh, Godolphin, and Michel.

The old mansion on Colquite, together with a detached chapel, was taken down some years since, and a plain modern house erected as a future family residence.

Tredeathly House is a neat modern mansion, delightfully situated on the brow of a steep woody hill, on the western side of the river Camel. The lawns, and out-grounds, are richly clothed with timber, and the whole barton is in a high state of cultivation.

Tregarden, Treblethick, and Heligan, formerly gentlemen's seats, are now farm-houses.

There is an almshouse, which was built with the sum of £200, "being the accumulation of a legacy, bequeathed for that purpose, by William Parker, esq. and recovered by a suit in chancery."

There is a National school; and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 3846 acres.

MADERN, OR MADRON.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Penwith; and is of considerable importance, as it includes the large, populous, and flourishing town of Penzance.

The church, with its stately tower, is situated on the side of a hill, facing Mount's Bay, clothed with charming verdure, and sprinkled with neat villas, chiefly of modern date. It is a spacious fabric, built, as may be supposed, as early as the reign of Henry VI. In the glass of the windows are the arms of several respectable families, among which are those of Fleming, Harris, Borlase, and some others of considerable antiquity. The neat altar-piece was erected in the year 1810. The interior is dignified by many ancient funeral monuments, which commemorate the families of Maddern, Clies, Fleming, Cock, Borlase, Harris, Nicholls, Beard, Arundell, Jenkin, Hichens, Ley, Rawles, and Ustick: and the burial ground contains several tombs and other funeral monuments to the Hosken family and others.

Trengwainton is beautifully situated, having an uninterrupted view over Mount's Bay, and a diversified

country lying far beyond it. The house, which is a large building, was erected by the Arundells, and was greatly improved by the late Sir Rose Price.

Castle Horneck is a square freestone building. The gardens, shrubberies, walks, lawns, sheets of water, and plantations, which diversify the home grounds, render this one of the most agreeable residences in this neighbourhood.

Treneere House is situated on a pleasing elevation, and the lands are enlivened by a display of fine verdure.

Rosecadgehill is situated on an elevated part of the country, and the prospects of the surrounding scenery, which are multiplied in the distances, have a fine effect.

Nansalvern House is a handsome building, sheltered by foliage, and the walks and rides round it are delightfully picturesque.

Trereife House is a commodious square building, and the walls are beautifully over-run with vegetation. The grounds are clothed with trees of an unusual size, for this part of the country, chiefly elms, and the lands are in a most flourishing state of cultivation.

Trevailer is situated at the head of a charmingly wooded valley, and the general fertility of the lands, render it an agreeable residence.

Poltair, and Lariggan Cottage, with many other modern built houses, are situated within a mile of Penzance.

At Lanyer, on which an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Bridget, formerly stood, there was also a large cromlech, which fell on the night of October 19th, 1815. There are also three stones, of which one, higher than

the rest, is perforated in the centre, from which circumstance it is called *Men-an-Tol*, or "the Holed Stone;" and at Leseudjack are the remains of an ancient earth-work.

Madern Well has frequently had many extraordinary properties ascribed to it. To this miraculous fountain, the uneasy, the impatient, the fearful, the jealous, and the superstitious resort, to learn their future destiny from the unconscious waters. By dropping pins or pebbles into the fountain, by shaking the ground around the spring, or by contriving to raise bubbles from the bottom, on certain lucky days, and when the moon is in a particular stage of increase or decrease, the secrets of the well are presumed to be extorted. It is not however in natural causes to flatter folly; and therefore the anxious are not always satisfied with the omens they procure. Defeated in one attempt, they come again; and frequently confirm by their renewed application the painful uneasiness from which they thus foolishly endeavour to procure a deliverance. The water of Madern Well is therefore alike calculated to sooth the distressed, to alleviate or to increase the gloom of the melancholy, the suspicions of the jealous, and the passion of the enamoured.

Of wells or springs that formerly had chapels or oratories erected over them, the number must have been very great; since there are not many of any note where some vestiges of these buildings are not to be found. The greater part are now lying in a heap of ruins; some of these have been demolished by the rage of fanaticism, not less violent and ferocious, than the superstition which





To the Inhabitants

erected them was gloomy and blind. To this cause may be attributed the demolition of a chapel which once graced Madern Well. This was destroyed in the days of Cromwell by the pious fanaticism of Major Ceely, who then resided at St. Ives.

Clay of a peculiar quality is procured here for making bricks for smelting-houses and furnaces, being capable of enduring an intense degree of heat.

A school for instructing the poor children of Madern and Morvah was founded about 1704, by Mr. George Daniel, and endowed with lands and premises, now let for about £120 per annum, besides a house and garden for the master.

The Rev. John Wesley preached annually for seventeen years at Hae Moor in this parish; and at the church town there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PENZANCE, which is the westernmost town in England, is large and populous, and is situated on the western margin of Mount's Bay, eleven miles from the Land's End, and about two hundred and eighty-two from London. It has been long distinguished for the mildness of its seasons, the salubrity of its air, the beauty of its prospects, the cheapness of its markets, and the fertility of its contiguous lands. It consists of several streets, which are lighted with gas and well paved; the houses are in general modern and neatly built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from a spring about two miles and a half distant, which is conveyed into a reservoir at the head of North-street.

The chapel built in 1490, and originally dedicated to St. Mary Buryton, was partly burned by the Spaniards in 1595, and remained in ruins till 1680, when it was repaired and enlarged by the corporation, and endowed with lands producing £20 per annum by John Tremenheere, esq.; a cemetery was then enclosed, and the limits of the chapelry were made identical with those of the town. This building was taken down in 1832, and a large and elegant chapel erected on the site, which contains two thousand sittings, of which one thousand are free in consideration of a grant of £800 from the Incorporated Society for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels. It is built of granite, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. The chapel yard contains many marble tablets, flat stones, and other monumental stones, commemorative of the ancient and other families of the district.

The town was burnt in 1525, by the spaniards, who, having landed near Mousehole, about two miles and a half distant, set fire to that place and to the village of Newlyn, and laid waste this part of the coast. On this occasion Sir Francis Godolphin summoned the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to his assistance, and attempted to protect the town from their devastation; but his followers being seized with a sudden panic, he was obliged to abandon it to its fate. On the day following, the Cornish men, having rallied, repelled the invaders without sustaining any further injury. The town was speedily rebuilt, and has continued to flourish as a port, carrying on a considerable trade.

During the civil war of the seventeenth century, the town was plundered by the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646, in resentment for the favourable reception given by the inhabitants to the royalist forces under Lords Goring and Hopeton.

The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, established here in 1813 by Dr. Paris, under the patronage of George IV. has published several volumes of transactions, which have been well received by the scientific institutions of Europe and America; attached to it are a splendid museum of minerals illustrative of the sciences of geology and mineralogy, and a laboratory. A public library was established in 1818, which is well supported, and at present contains from three to four thousand volumes; there are also several book societies and subscription and commercial news-rooms. An establishment for hot and cold sea water and other baths has been prepared for the accommodation of visitors. The Penwith Agricultural Society, established in 1813, holds its regular meetings for the distribution of premiums for improvements in husbandry and agriculture at this place. Assemblies are held in a suite of rooms well adapted for that purpose. A large and convenient market-house has been lately erected: it is a handsome fabric, built with granite, having a commodious circular room on its top. A town-gaol and house of correction, in which is a tread-wheel, was built in 1826, at an expence of £700, defrayed by a rate upon the inhabitants. Under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made one of the polling-places for the western division of the county.

About four thousand blocks of tin are coined here every three months, and there are two tin smelting-houses near the town, and several establishments for making the tin into bars and ingots for exportation.

A dispensary was established in 1809, and is liberally supported by subscription. A court for the recovery of debts under £50 after being discontinued for seventy years was renewed in 1826. A grant of anchorage, keelage, and bushellage, was given to the inhabitants by Henry VIII.; the dues from the pier, amounting to £1200, and the tolls of the markets, to about £600 per annum, form part of the revenue of the corporation.

Sir Humphrey Davy, the eminent natural philosopher and chemist, and late president of the Royal Society, was a native of this town: he bequeathed £100 four per cents. to the master of the grammar school, on the condition of his allowing the boys a holiday annually on his birthday, the 17th of December.

The regular market days are Tuesday and Thursday, and there is also a market on Saturday; the Thursday's market is well supplied with corn, cattle, butchers' meat, poultry, butter, and provisions of every kind; and, during the winter, with woodcocks, snipes, and other wild fowl: there are daily markets for vegetables and fish, of which latter, turbot, dory, red mullet, cod, and soles are exposed for sale.

There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, also a synagogue.

The harbour is very commodious for shipping, and a pier, originally constructed in 1766, which was extended

in 1785, and again in 1812, is now more than six hundred feet in length; at the extremity of it a lighthouse was built in 1816, which is illuminated only when there are ten feet of water in the harbour. The trade of the port consists principally in shipping off copper ore, china clay, and pilchards; and in importing timber, iron, hemp, tallow, grocery, and shop goods of various sorts, for the supply of the neighbourhood. The pilchard fishery is carried on chiefly at Mousehole and Newlyn, and the fish are brought to be shipped at this place, whence also is shipped about two-thirds of the Cornish tin, of which nearly the whole is coined here and at Truro. A dry dock has been constructed; and the regulations of the port, which includes within its jurisdiction those of St. Michael's Mount, Porthleven, Mousehole, and Newlyn, are efficient and well conducted. A packet sails weekly from this port to the Scilly Islands, and there are regular traders between this place and London.

A custom, of which the origin is unknown, prevails here, of lighting bonfires annually on Midsummer Eve, and exhibiting a display of fireworks, which is attended by a great concourse of young persons of both sexes; on the following day a pleasure fair is held on the pier, when a large number of persons of the town and neighbourhood amuse themselves with excursions on the water; similar customs are observed also on the 28th and 29th of June.

In taking up the stone floor of an old house near Penzance Quay, in October 1813, the workmen discovered a human skeleton, which, apparently, had lain there a considerable time. The premises were anciently

occupied as a public house, and some aged people recollected the circumstance of a sailor who was in the habit of frequenting it, and who had in his possession a plenty of money; being suddenly missed, conjectures ran that he was murdered; but no proofs being produced to that effect, the subject and enquiry dropped. This discovery of the skeleton now puts the melancholy reflection beyond a doubt, and the perpetrators of the horrid deed have long since answered for their cruelty before the Supreme Judge of all human actions, whether open or concealed. It is remarkable that this dwelling had been long unoccupied, from a report of its being haunted.

The pleasant situation of the town, the salubrity of the air, and the mild temperature of the climate, have rendered this place a favourite resort for invalids; the mean temperature of the atmosphere, according to observations made by the late Mr. Giddy, who was for many years secretary of the Royal Geological Society, is fifty-one degrees and eighty-four-hundredths, of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and the general healthiness of the town and the softness of its climate have obtained for it the appellation of the Montpellier of England. The environs abound with beautifully picturesque scenery, affording pleasant rides and promenades; and the numerous boats for water excursions, and the shipping in Mount's Bay, add greatly to the interest and cheerfulness of the place.

Madern contains 5450 acres.

MAKER.

THIS parish is in the south division of the hundred of East, and lies on the south-east extremity of the county, and by means of the freakish division of territory which took place when the limits of Cornwall were fixed, and the Tamar and Hamoaze were prevented from becoming the natural boundaries of the counties, a part of Maker is always considered as in Devonshire. It is divided from Devonport by the Hamoaze.

The church although situated in Devon, is subject to the arch-deaconry of Cornwall, and is a neat fabric, apparently of some antiquity. The interior of this edifice is light and respectable, and consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles. It contains several beautiful monuments in commemoration of the Edgcumbe, Hunt, Ingram, Rowe, and Bogor, families. The tower, from its elevated situation, above the open sea on one side, and its command of the harbour on the other, has obtained for it an office, rather at variance with its original design. It has long been used as a place for making the necessary signals to the fort on Mount Wise, relative to ships passing at sea, and at these times, it presents a very gay, but singular appearance. Occasionally, however, it enlivens the neighbourhood with an excellent ring of bells, whose well modulated sounds flung on the gale, are heard at a considerable distance, and from the situation of the tower,

have a delightful effect, and pleasingly accord with the scene around.*

Mount Edgcumbe House, is seated on the southern side of the entrance into Hamoaze, on a small area or platform, apparently formed on purpose, in the side of a hill, obliquely sloping to the water's edge, and commands the sinuosities of Hamoaze, enlivened by the appearance of shipping at anchor, or under sail; the town of Devonport, and its Dock-Yard, with views beyond of a most luxurious description. The higher part of this hill, and certain portions of it on either side of the mansion, are covered with deep masses of wood, except an opening to the east, where through a glen, descending to Barnpool, may be observed every ship that enters or leaves the harbour, Drake's Island, the Sound, Stonehouse, Plymouth, and its formidable citadel, Catwater,

* About the year 1763, a dreadful murder was committed in this tower, on the body of John Couch, a poor old man, who had been long employed in hoisting the signals. Towards the close of the day, being about to leave his station, he was met at the door by Nicholas Maunder, a labourer, belonging to the contract work in the Dock-Yard, who requested leave to go up, and look round from the top of the tower; to which Couch consented, and accompanied him. While there, a silver watch and a pair of buckles, which the old man wore, attracted the notice of Maunder, to possess which, he immediately determined on his destruction; and after following him down a few steps, he, with several blows, deprived the unfortunate victim of life, and afterwards robbed him of his little valuables, leaving the body nearly in a state of nakedness. Having immediately absconded, suspicion fell strongly on him; and a few days after, he was taken at Crafthole, committed to the county gaol, and at the following assize, tried, found guilty, and executed.

(where the long line of masts, yards, and furled sails, impress the imagination with the consequence of trade) and its surrounding heights, with the prominent elevations of Hengest Down, Brent Tor, and the cloud-clad summits of Dartmoor, extending far beyond, until the earth and sky mingle together in one blue tint. The house is built in the Gothic style, and of an oblong shape, with octagonal towers at the four corners. The door and window frames, as well as the flight of steps, ascending the slope to the principal front are of moorstone, and the building itself, is formed of red limestone, obtained near the spot, and rough casted of a stone colour. A noble hall, in the Grecian style of architecture, and decorated with Doric columns, and pilasters of blue marble, surmounted by an Ionic entablature, comprehends the height of two stories, in the centre of the house. The chimney-pieces, tables, and several stands, supporting busts in this hall, are of Cornish granite, and exhibit very beautiful specimens of all the varieties of the stone, or rather marble, produced by this county. At each end of the hall is a gallery, and in one of these, a capital organ. The other apartments, are convenient and of good dimensions; the principal of these, are in the octagon towers at the corners. They contain several excellent portraits of distinguished persons of the Edgcumbe family, and some fine paintings by the first masters. The flower gardens are arranged in the English, and French style. This interesting spot is indebted for its ornamental improvements to the late countess who died in 1806. Near a species of magnolia, is a

votive urn, on a table, bearing the name of "Sophia," with an inscription on the pedestal:—

"To the memory of her,
Whose taste embellished,
Whose presence added charms
To these retreats,
(Herself the brightest ornament.)
This urn is erected
In the spot she loved."

In the French enclosure, one side is occupied by an octagon room, prettily furnished, and opening on each side into conservatories, with a picture at the back of the apartment, on the removal of which, a beautiful antique statue of Meleager, is discovered, backed by a mirror, which reflects every part of the garden, and creates the pleasing illusion of a camera-obscura. This statue is placed so as to correspond with another of Mercury, in an opposite direction, outside the enclosure, and only seen in perspective, under the arches. The Italian garden, is chiefly characterized by long avenues of noble orange trees, in the summer season loaded with fruit, which, when winter approaches, find protection in a majestic building of the Doric order, one hundred feet in length, and of proportionate width, and height. It is also enriched by a number of marble statues, of modern erection. The park, walks, and pleasure grounds are of the most beautiful description, and delightfully laid out. Strangers desirous of visiting this picturesque and charming place, may obtain admission to walk in the park and pleasure grounds: the house is never shewn.—

Polwhele mentions an astonishing instance of reviviscence in one of the Edgcumbe family. He states that he believed it was "the mother of Sir Richard Edgcumbe knight, who was created baron of Mount Edgcumbe in 1748. The family were then residing at Cutteel. Lady Edgcumbe had expired; in consequence of what disorder I am not informed. Her body was deposited in the family vault, not I suppose in less than a week after her supposed death. The interment, however had not long taken place, before the sexton, from a motive sufficiently obvious, went down into the vault; and observing a gold-ring on her ladyship's finger, attempted to draw it off; but not succeeding, pressed and pinched the finger—when the body very sensibly moved in the coffin. The man ran off in terror, leaving his lanthorn behind him. Her ladyship arose, and taking the lanthorn proceeded to the mansion-house."

Inceworth House, which was most probably erected by the Champenownes, in the early part of the fourteenth century, is well remembered to have been one of the most venerable piles of antiquity known in this neighbourhood. Many of its Gothic arches remained, and several of its gloomy apartments were inhabited, until between thirty and forty years ago; when the whole were taken down, excepting a Gothic chapel, which is now used as a granary. A very excellent farm house has been since built. From the ivy-clad ruins of the temple or summer house on Higher Inceworth, may be obtained one of the most interesting views which the eye can contemplate on.

On the southern extremity of this parish, where Maker joins with Rame, Devon with Cornwall, and all unite with the sea, stand the consolidated towns of Kingsand and Cawsand. These towns, though distinguished by two names, are in reality only one, being divided by a diminutive stream that occasionally passes under some of the houses, many of which are well built; and from those situated on elevated ground, the prospects are extensive, diversified, and pleasing. The streets however, are narrow and irregular, and cannot be distinguished for the excellence of their pavement, or extraordinary cleanliness. But as many of its inhabitants are fishermen, the town is well supplied with fish; and most of the common necessities of life find here a regular market. On the north-east side a very high hill mounts above it, on which are batteries. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Five redoubts or fortifications, were erected on Maker heights during the American war, where a number of heavy ordnance are still mounted; the works are surrounded by large intrenchments. A redoubt was also erected a few years since over Millbrook Lake. The intention of these, is to check the approach of the enemy's ships towards Cawsand Bay, or their straggling forces from the west. Here are some good ranges of excellent modern barracks, generally occupied by a division of a regiment sent from Plymouth, which is changed every month or two. Batteries and encampments have been common to Cawsand Bay, since 1596.

South Down, or the Royal Brewery, is situated on the southern point of the peninsula of Inceworth. From this

establishment, all ships of war, which put into the port of Plymouth, are supplied with beer. This brewery, may be considered as a part of the Plymouth Victualling Office, and here are good houses and offices for the officers and clerks, who are employed in the establishment. According to ancient custom, Inceworth is accommodated with a grist mill, which is worked by sea water.

MILLBROOK is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity ; its history however, is involved in such impenetrable obscurity, as to leave no possibility of drawing aside the veil which clouds its early and more prosperous day. According to Carew, it enjoyed in his time, a considerable fishing trade, and had near forty ships and barks, belonging to its port. Since that time the trade has considerably lessened, but the buildings have much increased ; the houses being at this time about two hundred. Here is a commodious free school, which was established by subscription : the children are taught on the system of Dr. Bell. It was opened in March 1812, at which time one hundred children were admitted, and the number has since increased. A new and extensive building was also erected in 1817.

Contains 1867 acres.

MANACCAN.

THIS parish lies in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It stretches on the banks of Helford Harbour, and is about ten miles from Helston, which though not

its nearest is its post town. It is sheltered in a winding nook by surrounding hills, and is regularly visited by every returning tide. From this place there is a passage across the harbour, both for horse and foot passengers, which communicates with the public road leading to Falmouth, from which the distance is about five miles.

The name of this parish, Manaccan or Menackan, signifies the stony creek, or the haven of white stones. It therefore claims no saint for its patron, but derives its name from the natural circumstances of its situation; being thus denominated, in all probability, from the stones and pebbles which were formerly scattered on its shores with more profusion than they at present exhibit.

The church received, in 1824, an addition of one hundred free sittings for the use of the National school, towards defraying the expence of which the Incorporated Society for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels granted £13. It is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, surrounded by a number of small dwellings, two of which are public-houses. It has a neat tower, but the interior displays nothing deserving particular attention.

Helford is situated about a mile below the church town, on the north side. A small trade is carried on at this village in the importation of coals, timber, lime, and groceries.

Helford Harbour, on account of its proximity to Falmouth, is comparatively unimportant; but on many of its extensive branches, which spread into the country, a considerable trade is carried on, particularly at Gweek,*

* See page 124, last paragraph, vol. i.

which stands at the head of the harbour. This harbour, which is rather spacious than secure, is about a mile wide at its mouth; and in some places the water is deep enough for vessels of two hundred tons burden. The custom-house, for the regulation of the harbour, is at the village of Helford.

Carew, speaking of Helford Harbour, intimates that it was formerly much frequented by pirates, "whose guilty breasts, with an eye in their backs, look warily how they may go out again, before they will presume to enter."

In speaking of the adjoining parish of St. Anthony, we have intimated, that it was probably disjoined from Manaccan at a very early period. At the present time these two parishes belong to the same division, for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants with an opportunity of paying their taxes with the least inconvenience. But whether this modern accommodation has any reference to the ancient connexion, or is founded solely on local considerations, it will be difficult to determine.

Bosahan House is an elegant modern built mansion, surrounded by extensive gardens and plantations. It is pleasantly situated, and commands delightful and pleasing land and sea views, amongst which are the entrance to Falmouth Harbour, and the Rame Head.

Kestell, an ancient seat, was formerly occupied by a family of that name: the arms are still over the entrance; but this seat, together with that of Tregethew, are now occupied by farmers.

The pasturage of this parish being superior to many others, we state the following remarkable instance of

produce of a cow bred on Tregonnel. While in milking, her produce surprised her owner, who was induced to try the weight of butter produced from one common meal of milk, which weighed 33 ounces; at which rate a day's produce was '66 ounces, making 4lbs. 2oz. avoirdupoise weight. When fat, she was killed, and weighed 7cwt. She had two calves at a birth, male and female, which were reared for labour, after which they were fed and killed, weighing 10cwt. each.

The Cornish clotted cream is considered very delicious, and is prepared for butter in the following manner. Instead of skimming off the unctuous parts, as they naturally settle on the surface of the milk, the earthen or brass pan in which the milk taken from the cow has stood about twelve or fourteen hours, is cautiously placed over a slow fire till it is heated to a considerable degree. By this means, the cream growing hard on the surface of the pan, settles into a wrinkled furrowed pellicle. Taken from the fire, the whole is left to cool, when the cream grows hard and clotted, in which state it is taken to the churn. The prevailing opinion in Cornwall is, that this method increases the quantity of the butter; but from experiments which have been made, the reverse has been found to be the case. The same quantity of milk taken at the same time, from the same cows, yielded in raw cream ten ounces and three quarters of butter, while that which had been scalded produced only nine ounces and a quarter. Nearly one seventh part of the cream is therefore lost by the process of the fire, besides the trouble, care, and expence, which accompany it. The milk however, that has been scalded, is far superior

to that left in its natural state ; it does not so soon turn sour, it is more palatable, and more nutritive.

At Tregonnel there are some vestiges of an ancient chapel, but its history is unknown : Roman coins have been frequently found here. At Rosmorder there is an intrenchment, consisting of a double fosse. It runs parallel with the road leading from Helston to St. Keverne, defending the pass over Tregidden Bridge. In the vale of Manaccan was discovered, some years since, a mineral substance which upon analysis was found to contain a new species of metal called, from the place in which it was found, *Menaccanite*, and subsequently *Titanium*.

The National school was established in 1824, the Parent Society having granted £122 towards the erection of the buildings ; in this school, which is supported by subscription, fifty-three boys and thirty girls are gratuitously instructed.

There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 1371 acres.

MARHAM-CHURCH.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. It is distant about two miles from Stratton, and about nine from Holsworthy in Devon.

Mr. Whitaker derives the origin of this name from Marwenna, or Merewenna, one of the sainted family that came from Wales, several centuries before the Nor-

man Conquest. "Marwenna however, went away from the neighbourhood of her sisters, in a spirit probably of stronger abstraction from the world with all its ties, yet still kept within the confines of Cornwall. She went up into that angular part on the north-east, which was subdued by the Saxons long before the rest of the country, by its peninsular kind of separation from it, as it exhibits a much greater number of Saxon appellations for places than any other district in Cornwall, and indeed has hardly any Cornish left within it at present.

The church, which is perhaps, as ancient as any in the county, has a heavy tower, adorned with pinnacles. The interior displays two regular aisles, and a transept on the southern side, belonging to the manor of Langford: also several elegant marble monuments, monumental stones, and tombs.

The church town is completely enveloped in umbrageous foliage, and has a very inviting appearance when viewed from the neighbouring roads and the sea. The parish abounds with excellent tillage and pasturage lands, and is for the greater part well wooded and truly picturesque.

Whalesborough, an ancient seat, occupies a tract of pleasant lands, which are bounded on the north by the sea. The house, with its domestic chapel, was seated on an abrupt elevation; the sides of which are still covered with fine trees, whose branches overshadowing an extensive fish-pond, once added great beauty to the surrounding scene. The mansion was taken down, about sixty years ago, and the chapel has since shared the same fate. The site is now occupied by a respectable farm-house.

Langford Hill is situated in a truly picturesque country, and the views around are very fine. Bere and Wood Knowle are also ancient seats.

This parish is intersected by the Bude canal, which passes to the north of the church.

Contains 2392 acres.

ST. MARTIN IN MENEAGE.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, and is about six miles and a half from Helston, which is its post town. It seems to have derived its name from an ancient nunnery called Helnowith: which lies within this district, or rather from St. Martin of Tours, to whom this nunnery was dedicated.

The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1830, in the later style of English architecture. The tower is ornamented with pinnacles, and the interior has an unusual light appearance.

Tremayne House, a fine old building, which was once the residence of Captain Wallis, the circumnavigator, is still standing. A new handsome dwelling, attached to the old house, has been erected. Tremayne abounds with charming picturesque scenery.

Mudgian, formerly a seat of the Mudgians, and afterwards of the Chynoweths, is now a farm-house.

On the estate which is now denominated Gear, from three fields so called, is a strong circumvallation, by which they are enclosed. It is perfectly circular, and the space which it encloses contains about fourteen

acres. The greater part of the fosse is very deep. This camp lies about half a mile to the north of Trelowarren. It is one of the largest military works in the district of Meneage. The only article of remote antiquity found in it was a copper coin, but its impression was quite defaced. A cannon ball was also discovered in the fosse, from which it is inferred that it was occupied by military forces during the time of the civil war; but the camp has been referred to the days of the Romans or Saxons.

Between this camp and the church, about a quarter of a mile from the former, on an estate called Car-val-lack, is another camp, which probably gave its name to the estate. Car-vallack may probably mean *Caer-Val-lum, the castle with the deep ditch*. This also is perfectly circular. The area is about an acre, and the fosse is remarkably deep. Within this fosse, tradition says there was formerly another, but of this no trace remains, the ground being nearly as level as a bowling-green. From the main fosse runs out another in a straight line about north-north-west, which crossing the public road, leads to a well, properly stoned up, probably for the supply of the camp with water. On the head of Gweek wood, about a mile and half from the Gear or Caer, is another small camp. These three fortifications stand in a straight line, on elevated situations, within sight of each other.

At Gear, vessels discharge and take in cargoes: a considerable trade is carried on in corn, coals, lime, brick, slate, and other building materials.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.
Contains 2023 acres.

ST. MARTIN JUXTA LOOE.

THIS parish, in which East Looe is situated, lies in the hundred of West, and is about sixteen miles from Plymouth, and two hundred and thirty-two from London. It is bounded on the west by Looe Harbour, and on the south by the English Channel.

The church is an ancient edifice, charmingly situated on an elevated woody spot, which rises abruptly over the eastern side of the river Looe. The principal entrance is beneath an Anglo-Saxon arch, the beauty of which is inconsiderately destroyed by a piece of clumsy wall work, raised against it for a support. The interior underwent considerable repair and improvement about the year 1802, and is now a handsome edifice. The pews in one part of the chancel are ornamented with the arms of Langdon, as is the interior of the screen-work : date 1612. This church contains several noble monuments of variegated marble, and altar-tombs, decorated with armorial bearings and other ornaments, to the families of Langdon, Mayow, Toup, Nicolas, Medhope, and Macarmick : in the burial ground there are tombs inscribed to the families of Medhope, Chibb, and others.

In 1751, the Rev. Jonathan Toup was instituted to the rectory, and held it thirty-four years, when he died. This eminent and learned divine, was the descendant of a respectable family at Bridport, in Dorsetshire, whence it removed to St. Ives, in Cornwall. His death appeared to have been a matter of general regret amongst the learned, whose eulogiums were inserted in the different

magazines. The following is an extract from one of these biographical publications:—"The Rev. Jonathan Toup, rector of St. Martyn's, in Cornwall, the celebrated classical editor, presented an amiable and remarkable example of kindness to dumb animals. The children of his tenants were restrained from taking birds' nests on his extensive glebe of St. Martyn's, as well as from confining birds in cages: the cow that had long supplied his family with milk, was preserved from being killed, and supported during her old age with the tenderest care: and the faithful dog, who had for many years guarded his court-yard, when too old to serve the office of keeper of the premises, was admitted to the comforts of the parlour, which he enjoyed 'till he died. This pleasing trait of character, was associated with all the higher virtues. Mr. Toup was as religious as he was learned, and exemplified the christian graces which he taught to others, in his own conduct. He died 19th Jan. 1785, not less regretted by the world of letters, than by the more confined sphere of his parishioners and friends, who had benefited by his example." The tablet which was placed to his memory at the expense of his nieces, was afterwards repaid by the delegates of the Oxford press, as a small testimony of their respect for the character of Mr. Toup, and of their gratitude for his many valuable contributions.

The parsonage house is charmingly enveloped by foliage, and from the glebe there is a delightful view of Looe Vale, and the hills beyond it.

East Looe was formerly the only sea-port in Cornwall of any importance, excepting Fowey, and hence was

derived its name, Lo, in Cornish signifying a port. This port, taken in connexion with its river, its bridge, its town on each side of the creek, its steep acclivities, its winding vales, its towering hills, its pendent gardens, its island rising from the sea, and the waves which break upon its shores, forms perhaps within a narrow circle, one of the most picturesque and captivating scenes; that the shores of Cornwall can present to the eye. The river and creek which meet together near this place, divide the two parishes of Talland and St. Martin; leaving West Looe in the former, and East Looe in the latter; in consequence of which, neither parish can cease to be interesting, until the lovely vale in which these towns are situated, shall forfeit its claims upon the admiration of those who visit it.

But neither of those towns bears any resemblance to the beauties of its situation. The streets of East Looe are narrow, irregular, and in general dirty; the town being laid out on a flat piece of ground at the foot of a hill, circumscribed by the river on the west, and bounded by the sea on the south. Many of the houses exhibit marks of decay and age, and their condition is heightened by the contrast which a few modern buildings occasion. On a ground a little more elevated than that on which the town in general stands, rises the low embattled tower of a small chapel, which in its origin was very ancient. In 1700 it was repaired, but some few years ago it was rebuilt. This chapel is said to have been primarily dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a deed bearing date in the reign of Henry IV. takes notice of a spot of ground given to the chapel of St. Mary in Looe.

The defence of this place in time of war consisted principally in a range of cannon protected by a breast-work at the extremity of the town, nearly on a level with high water mark. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished twenty ships and three hundred and fifteen mariners towards the equipment of the English fleet for the siege of Calais. The pilchard fishery is carried on to a considerable extent; the exports consist of tin, copper, and lead ore, bark, timber, salt, pilchards, and pilchard oil; and coals, culm, and limestone, are imported. Here is a custom-house. Ship building is carried on to a considerable extent; and the town derives great advantage from the Liskeard and Looe canal. There is a market on Saturday.

East Looe and Fowey sent a representative to a great council at Westminster, in the reign of Edward I., but members were not sent to parliament until the 13th of Elizabeth, from which period two members were returned; but the borough was disfranchised in the 2nd of William IV. Sessions are held once or twice a year, at which prisoners charged with petty larceny are tried, but those committed for transportable, or capital, offences are generally tried at the assizes or sessions for the county, though there is a clause in the charter to prohibit the judicial interference of the county magistrates. The charter of James II. gives the mayor and aldermen authority to hold a court of record every three weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100; but no business has been transacted in this court for many years. There is a common gaol for felons and debtors. A court leet, with view of frankpledge, is held for the manor.

Carew speaking of this town, says, "The foundation of their houses is grounded upon the sand, which supports these poor buildings nevertheless with a sufficient stableness. Their profit chiefly accrue from their weekly markets, and industrious fishing, with boats of a middle size, able to brook but not to cross the seas. Howbeit they are not altogether destitute of bigger shipping, amongst which one hath successively retained the name of the *George of Loo*, ever since the first did a great while since, in a furious fight, take three French men of war."

This town, during the tremendous storm which happened on the night of Sunday January 19, 1817, suffered severely. The tide rose to a greater height than was ever known in this place before; in consequence of which the lower parts of the town were inundated. Through the violence of the waves, the cannon, though eighteen-pounders, were washed off their platform, the quays were much damaged, cellar doors were broken open, and property to a considerable amount destroyed. In the lower streets the inhabitants were confined to the upper stories of their houses, being unable either to escape or to calculate upon the portentous issue of their confinement. By one tremendous wave a vessel upwards of sixty tons burden was thrown upon the quay, from which she was shortly afterwards carried by another. When the tide withdrew, the streets were left covered with seaweed, and other effects of the tempest and tide. The damage sustained was estimated at £1000. A loss so general, and of so much magnitude as that occasioned by this awful storm, was scarcely ever known on the southern coast of Cornwall before.

There are places of worship in this town for the Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Dissenters.

Nearly opposite the port of Looe stands the little island of St. George, on which was formerly a chapel dedicated to that saint. This island is about half a mile in circumference, and is famous for the resort of sea fowl; and it was formerly well stored with rabbits.

St. Martin contains 2719 acres.

MAWGAN IN KIRRIER.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, and lies about three miles and a half east-south-east from Helston. Dr. Pryce supposes the name to imply *Morgan by the sea*. It is however a compound term, and its literal import is involved in obscurity.

Mawgan lies near the head of the Helford creek; comprises a portion of the port of Gweek, and contains some pleasing scenery and some good views, especially from Point Downs, which commands a picturesque view of the valley of Mawgan, with a branch of the river Hel.

The church is a spacious Gothic edifice. On the glass are shields charged with the arms of Trevelyan, and Vincent. In the church is also preserved some ancient stones, on which are six shields, roughly executed, charged with armorial bearings, which appear to be those of Carminow, Vyvyan impaled with Ferrera, Reskymmer, a plain cross, and one which is nearly oblit-

erated. In a part of the church called Carminow aisle, is an ancient recess, wherein was laid the effigies of—Carminow, in the habit of a crusader, but the effigy of his wife, which lay by him, has been imprudently removed a little distance off, to accommodate modern seats. These monuments are very ancient, being ascribed to an earlier period than the fourteenth century. They continued in a chapel which stood on Carminow in this parish, until the reign of James, I., when the chapel falling to decay, these effigies were removed to Mawgan church, and placed in the Carminow aisle, where they still remain to commemorate that family.* Under the east end of the north aisle, is a large vault, where members of the Vyvyan family, of Trelowarren, are interred, over which is a handsome tomb, inclosed with iron railings, and dedicated to the memory of Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. who died in the year 1665, aged fifty-five. On the iron work are hung a helmet and sword, which were worn by the baronet in the grand rebellion. Near this tomb is the family pew, in the window of which stands a handsome marble monument, in memory of Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart. who died in 1696, aged fifty-seven. This pew is now appropriated to the use of the domestics, and a more commodious one erected for the family, in which is a neat marble monument, commemorative of the Vyvyans, of Trelowarren, and Tremael. About twenty-eight years ago, a new vault was built in the church yard, in which are deposited the remains of the late Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart. his lady, and Francis

* These effigies were not brought from Bodmin, as is supposed by some authors.

Vyvyan, esq. formerly a captain in the army. Near the pulpit is fixed a brass plate, whereon is engraved the following inscription :—

“ Hannibal Basset, here interred doth lie,
Who dying lives to all eternity !
He departed this life the 17th of January, 1706, in
the 22nd year of his age.
A lover of learning !
Shall we all dye ?
We shall dye all !
All, dye shall we ?
Dye all !---we shall.”

Here is also a neat monument to the Rev. John Farnham.

Trelowarren House is a fine old castellated building, which was either erected, or greatly improved, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, in the later style of English architecture. The interior is finished and furnished with great taste, and contains many good portraits by Vandyke, and other eminent artists. In the drawing-room is a very large equestrian portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke, which was presented to the family by Charles II., in consideration of the great attachment, sufferings, and heavy losses sustained in his support. Attached to the house is a beautiful chapel which is splendidly decorated. The gardens, shrubberies, and plantations are very extensive and beautifully laid out. In the grounds is a cave nearly concealed by turf and soil, containing several rooms six feet high, the walls of which and the vaulted roofs are of massive unhewn stone.

Reskymmer House, which in the beginning of the last century was the dwelling of the Bassets, has since been demolished. A part of the chapel is standing, and a small font or basin, for the reception of holy water, is still preserved in the farm house, which has been erected from the ruins. The grounds on this estate are clothed with valuable timber, and exhibit the appearance of industry, and a well managed mode of agriculture.

Carminow House, the most ancient seat of the Carminows, and afterwards of the Arundells, has been long since taken down. The gateway, and a part of the great hall, are all that remain of this venerable pile of antiquity. It was situated on a rising ground, bordering on an eastern branch of the Loe Pool; which branch is thence called Carminow creek. The ancient and eminent family to whom this place gave an habitation, if not a name, pretended to be derived in a male line from king Arthur. It is said, that one of this family was employed as an ambassador from Edward the Confessor to William the Conqueror, then Duke of Normandy; on which account it is probable that he secured his family inheritance, when this country was subdued.

Skyburio, which was anciently the seat of a family so named, is now a farm-house.

Trevery is the property of the Pellews. When the late Lord Exmouth was created baronet, he was described as of Trevery. In the engagement between the *La Nymphé*, commanded by the immortal Pellew, and the French Frigate *Cleopatra*, the crew of the former was principally composed of Cornishmen, and many of them fell, gloriously fighting in that desperate conflict.

The issue of this naval encounter, which was the *first* that occurred during the revolutionary war, was well calculated to check the national vanity and enthusiasm of the French, which had inspired them with the belief that victory at sea would be as easily achieved as it had been on the land. The battle was certainly most obstinately contested by the French, and Captain Pellew, in his official account of the action, observes, "they fought like brave men." Nothing, however, could withstand the band of Cornish heroes, who had thus the glory in that war of fighting the *first* battle and of gaining the *first* victory on the ocean. It dispelled the charm of naval invincibility which Frenchmen had fondly raised; but England, in the hour of triumph, had to mourn the loss of no inconsiderable number of her Cornish defenders. Honour attend their memories.

The principal memorial of antiquity which this parish contains, is its venerable cross. It stands near the church, on the side of the public road, leading from thence to Helston. The letters of this inscription are verging to decay; they are preserved in several publications, and read by Dr. Borlase as follows:

CNEGUMI FIL. ENANS,

It is understood to be a sepulchral monument.

From the diversified opinions of Camden, Moyle, and Borlase, nothing can be inferred that will fix with precision either the date of the inscription, or the quality of the person interred. Relying however, on the observation and learning of those who inspected them when they were more legible, we are led by Dr. Borlase to

conclude, that this monument must be about nine hundred years old.

In a field near Trelowarren, there was opened, in 1751, an earthen barrow, very wide in circumference, but not five feet high. As the workmen came to the middle of the barrow, they found a parcel of stones set in some order, which being removed, discovered a cavity about two feet in diameter, and of equal height. It was surrounded and covered with stones, and enclosed bones of all sorts, legs, arms, ribs, &c. and intermixed with them some wood ashes. There was no urn here; but at the distance of a few feet from the central cavity, there were found two urns, one on each side with their mouths turned downwards, and small bones and ashes enclosed.

In the rebellion of 1715, many Cornish gentlemen were sent to the tower, on suspicion of being friends to the pretender; among others Sir Francis Vyvyan of Trelowarren. It was about the time of evening service when the emissaries of ——— arrived at Trelowarren. Sir F. Vyvyan begged permission to read prayers to his family; and after having gone through the service with his usual composure of mind, resigned himself prisoner into their hands. He was conveyed to the tower; where he was detained a considerable time, and was forced to pay many thousand pounds for his enlargement. A lady of this family was born in the tower.

At the time of the rebellion in the reign of Charles, a number of men under the command of Mr. Bogans of Treleage in St. Keverne, who had accepted a commission from Charles, posted themselves in a most advantageous

situation at Gear, with an apparent determination of defending that important pass. But the parliament troops advancing and shewing themselves in much greater force than was expected, Major Bogans' men deserted him without coming to action. Some betook themselves to the Dinas, the greater part dispersed, and Major Bogans himself fled to Kilter's Cliff, and concealed himself in a cave in the rocks. This event is still remembered in Meneage, by the name of the Gear rout.

At Trevessack is an ancient encampment, in which was turned up by the plough, a few years since, an earthen pot, containing a large quantity of silver and copper Roman coins, among which were some of Antonius Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and several other of the Roman emperors. On Goonhilly downs are several barrows, in one of which, opened in 1831, an urn containing bones was found.

A National school for boys, and another for girls were erected in 1823, at the sole expence of the Rev. H. Mann, the present rector; these schools, in which sixty boys and fifty girls are gratuitously instructed, are supported by subscription. Fifteen girls are also clothed and instructed at Trelowarren, from six to fourteen years of age, at the expence of Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, bart. A Dorcas Society for clothing the poor has been established for this and the adjoining parish of St. Martin.

There are places of worship for Baptists, the Wesleyan Association, and Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 4573 acres.

MAWGAN IN PYDER.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of Pyder, and is about three miles west-north-west of St. Columb. From the etymology of Dr. Pryce, the import of the name must be the same with that of the preceding parish; and we must then conclude Mawgan to mean, perhaps, *Morgan by the sea*.

The church is seated in a beautiful picturesque vale, whose windings are watered by a considerable stream, that at the distance of two miles, falls into the sea, between two immense cliffs, the tremendous jaws of which are seen from the tower, with indescribable effect. This venerable edifice consists of two spacious, and one small transverse aisle on the north side, wherein are interred six Carmelite sisters, belonging to the adjoining nunnery of Lanherne. The floor of the chancel is nearly covered with brass plates, on which are displayed human effigies, armorial bearings, and legends carried round the edges of the stones, on brass labels. The whole of these, together with figures of saints, in devotional attitudes, &c. were placed here by the Arundell family, and are of great antiquity. It is at this time lamentable to observe how many of these curious relics have been taken away, the impressions only remaining where they were inserted. Several of those which are left, are also in a great degree illegible, and daily becoming more so through neglect. The south aisle contains a monumental stone dedicated to the the memory of Colonel Humphry Noye, son and heir of William Noye, esq. attorney-general to

Charles I., interred here December 12th, 1679. The north aisle contains several marble monuments, tablets, and shields. Many of the oak pews are ornamented with carved work, among which are the arms of Fitz-James, Tresithney, and Gilbert, and many curious old figures.

In the burial ground stands a mutilated cross, of great antiquity, with four sculptured fronts, and in each of these is a recess, filled with different subjects, among which are representations of the crucifixion, saints, &c.

Lanherne House was fitted up about forty years ago, as a convent for sixteen nuns, who had emigrated from Antwerp, at the time when the revolutionary forces of France, laid siege to that place. It is still inhabited as a convent, and it is said that the original number of inmates still remains, the vacancies which death has occasioned, having been filled up with females, who have since taken the veil. The chapel, wherein the priests daily celebrate divine service, is very handsomely decorated. It is lighted by a silver lamp, suspended from the dome, that burns night and day, before the high altar. Against the wall at the eastern end, is placed a fine painting of Christ scourged, and supported by weeping angels; by Rubens. Also the crucifixion, and a portrait of St. Erissa, by the same inimitable artist. The west end of the chapel has a gallery, formed into a kind of pew for the nuns, who are rendered invisible to the congregation, by a thick curtain drawn across the front. It contains several good paintings and engravings, which for the most part were brought from Wardour Castle. The southern front of Lanherne House displays a venera-

ble dignity, which is strongly contrasted on the northern side, by modern architecture, and by a grand display of fashionable windows. The roof supports a cupola, and clock, and on the top is the Arundells' crest. In the garden stands a very curious cross, which was brought hither several years since, from a field called *Chapel-close*, on the barton of Roseworthy, in the parish of Gwinear. It seems very ancient; but its period must be confined within the time when Christianity was introduced and established; since it contains on one side some rude sculpture of the crucifixion, under which is a braid, and an inscription which seems of Saxon workmanship. Both this cross, and that which stands in the churchyard, have suffered much from the injuries of time, and a long exposure to the action of the elements.

Carnanton House is a plain modern building, which opens to a neat terrace, and is sheltered by foliage. It has good gardens, but there is a stiffness prevailing throughout the whole; and the trees have been cut into such grotesque shapes, that every vestige of their natural beauties is destroyed. On the western side of the house is a beautiful sheet of water, with a walk carried round its borders: also a neat summer-house, overhung with willows, and other drooping leafage. There was formerly a chapel at this place, but it has been long since destroyed. A court leet and baron is held annually for the manor of Carnanton.

The cliffs on this part of the coast are remarkably fine, especially at that part termed "Bodrathan Steps," where there is a firm sandy beach, three miles in extent, called Trevarrian. Slate is procured in vast quantities

from the cliffs, and sent off to different parts of the kingdom.

A School for fifty girls is supported solely by Mrs. H. Willyams, at Carnanton.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 6078 acres.

MAWNAN.

THIS parish is situate in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier. It stretches on the eastern side of Helford Harbour towards the sea, and commands from the church an extensive prospect, both of land and water. Its distance from Penryn, nearly north, is about five miles; and from Falmouth, which is its post town, is equally remote.

The church is situated on a ridge of cliffs, facing the sea, and its tower is a useful mark for mariners. The interior is very plain, having but few funeral ornaments worth notice. There are several stones in the churchyard. At what time this church was erected, or the name Mawnan given to this district, is very uncertain; but according to the account given by Hals, both must have been since the Norman Conquest. On rebuilding the north wall in 1827, the foundations of a wall were discovered, which evidently belonged to a former church, and some fragments of ornamented stone.

The parsonage house is a neat modern building, commanding delightful sea views, and surrounded by fine plantations, and good gardens.

Penwarne House is modern, and commands fine views over a diversified district, and the distant sea. Speak-

ing of Penwarne, Hals observes as follows :—" This barton of Penwarne hath still extant upon it, an old unendowed free chapel and burying place of public use, before the church of Mawnan was erected ; for under the name and jurisdiction of Penwarne, this parish was taxed in Domesday-Book."

Tregarne, Mewdor, Bosveal, and Lansidwell, are now farm-houses.

Mawnan is bounded on the south-east by the English Channel, in which within its limits are two small bays, called respectively Paisk and Bream bay, and on the south by Helford river, an arm of the sea, about one mile in breadth.

At Carlinnack is a circular intrenchment ; above Port Pausen were found three celts, and near the rectory was found a spear head.

A National school, in which thirty-five boys and thirty-five girls are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription.

There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 1702 acres.

ST. MELLION.

THIS parish is distant about five miles from Saltash, and in the hundred of East. The prefix to its name plainly shows, that it stands indebted to some saint for its present appellation. Mr. Whitaker takes notice of Melor and Mellan ; both christians, both bred up in a monastery, and both equally sufferers for the religion which they professed.

The church and tower have a most venerable appearance, and connected with the stately foliage, which hangs over its embattlements and pinnacles, must be ever viewed with an eye of interest, by those who are passing the adjoining roads. The exterior of the church is plain, and altogether deficient of architectural ornaments; the interior, excites attention only by the splendid monuments which it contains, raised for the purpose of recording the names and achievements of those, who now repose in silence beneath its humble floor. At the east end of the north aisle stands a sumptuous monument, in the form of a triumphal arch, decorated with a profusion of composition ornaments. On the altar, is represented a large effigy of Sir William Coryton, bart. who is in a kneeling position, facing a graceful likeness of Dame Susanna, his wife. Sir William, died December 6th, 1711, aged sixty-one years; and his lady died August 6th, 1695. Above these effigies, in the back ground, are the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The canopy, which is extremely well finished, is supported by several marble columns, highly polished, and beautified with frieze work. On the opposite side stands another monument, which strongly corresponds to the former, in size, design, and execution. Here are represented the effigies of William Coryton, esq., who died in 1651, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, who died in 1656. He is represented in armour, facing his lady, who is dressed according to the costume of the day, and together with the groups of weeping figures which appear around them,

have a very fine effect. The back ground contains a tablet, charged with the following epitaph :—

“ This marble here is placed on
The thrice renowned Coryton;
But his own name, a trophie, shall
Out last this, his memorial.
Grave, wise, and pious, heav'n him lent
To be his age's president.
Both good, and great, and yet beloved,
In judgments just, in friends approved;
Honoured by the offices he bore
In publique, but by his meekness more,
Loyal in warre, in peace he stood
The pillar of the common good.
Words may not set his praises forth,
Nor praises comprehend his worth;
His worth doth speak him thus in brief,
Cornwall's late glory, now its grief.”

with many other handsome monuments, floor stones, and tablets to the families of Hoskins, Salter, Dix, Jope, and others. In the north aisle are hung two helmets, swords, gauntlets, and a banner, placed here by the Coryton family.

Near the church, on the southern side, is seated the parsonage house, a handsome uniform building.

Newton Park is a very commodious residence. It has been more commonly known by the name of Newton Ferrers, and was one of the principal seats of the noble family of De Ferrers. Mr. Carew, notices this house in his survey, by saying, “ neither may we forget Master Coryton's house, at Newton, old to him by succession, yet new, in respect of his own antiquitie.” The house

is a large, ancient, building, with two wings, and bears in its front, an unusual quantity of ornamental stone work. The apartments are large and numerous, and contain a number of ancient paintings, principally portraits of the Coryton and Helyar families; and in front of the principal entrance, are fine statues of Mars and Minerva. The lands, which stretch away from the house in different directions, to a great extent, have an uncommonly romantic appearance, and nature has thrown them into so many fanciful forms, as to render the whole peculiarly interesting to the spectator. Many of the eminences, are ornamented with large clusters of firs, between which, enormous rocks are seen rearing their shattered heads, beautifully contrasted by sloping declivities, clothed with lively verdure. The park is of great extent, and was formerly well stocked with deer; but is now used for the more useful purpose of grazing sheep, horses, and horned cattle: the greater part of the other lands is converted into tillage. The gardens at Newton are large, and produce excellent fruit, and a choice variety of shrubs and flowers. Here are also some excellent orchards, which in the autumn are loaded with fine apples; and in the adjoining grounds, are many open and extensive walks.

Crocadon House, which was for many generations, the residence of the Trevissa family; and here was born John Trevissa, a learned gentleman, who in the reign of Richard II., translated the bible and other books, into the English language. A great part of the old mansion of the Trevissas, was taken down, some years since. The remains of Crocadon House, are seated among beau-

tiful undulations of grounds, on the western side of the Tamar. All the eminences are dotted over with clusters of stately firs, and the lower grounds are laid out into lawn, gardens, and shrubberies.

Park, formerly a seat of the Voyses, is now a farmhouse. Borlase speaks of a chapel at St. Elidins, in this parish; but no traces of it are now to be found.

Contains 2310 acres.

MENHENIOT.

THIS parish is situated in the middle division of the hundred of East. It is about two miles and a half east-south-east from Liskeard, and abounds with beautiful scenery, being pleasingly diversified with numerous vallies and extensive areas, in a high state of cultivation.

According to Dr. Borlase, St. Corantine, now called Cury, was the first Cornish Apostle of note that we meet with. He was born in Brittany, where he first preached; he then visited Ireland, where he continued, till, being driven away by violence, he betook himself to the life of a hermit, in which character he travelled to instruct the ignorant in the principles of Christianity, and finally settled at the foot of a mountain called *Menekont*, in the diocese of Cornwall. Here the fame of his sanctity increasing, at the entreaty of Grallonus king of Armorican, he was consecrated bishop of Cornwall, by St. Martin, bishop of Tours in France; and being said to have converted all Cornwall, died in the year 401.

The church is a very neat edifice, with a spire of moderate height; the interior is divided into a nave,

chancel, and two uniform aisles, which are neatly finished : at the west end is a small organ. The windows contain some small remains of painted glass, on which, are the arms of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon : here are also some handsome funeral monuments, to the families of Trelawny, Burrell, Carr, Question, and Stephens.

Pool, which for several generations was one of the principal seats of the Trelawny family, stands in a low damp situation, near the southern side of the church, "whereby" says Carew, "it is not inaptly named." The family, soon after Mr. Carew's writing the above, removed to Trelawny, and the house at Pool fell into decay : it now consists of a large Gothic entrance, opening into a quadrangle of mean buildings, which are divided into sixteen dwellings.

Cartuther House is situated one mile on the east of Liskeard, adjoining the road which leads from that town to Torpoint, and is easily distinguished through an avenue of stately trees. It is a plain unornamented mansion, erected by the Coles, who destroyed the old house and its chapel. It was afterwards one of the principal seats of the Morshead family, and has since been inhabited by a farmer.

Trenant is charmingly situated on an eminence, overlooking a winding vale, richly wooded, and watered by the river Seaton. The mansion was burnt down a few years ago.

Trethew, Tregartha, Tregondale, Trehawke, Trevedoc, Hendra, Tregarrack, Paterda, and Nodder, formerly ancient seats, are now chiefly occupied as farm-houses.

Within the parish, and near the town of Liskeard, was anciently an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

William of Wykeham was vicar of this parish. A school for the instruction of poor children was endowed with the interest of £42, by the Rev. Augustus Question, about 1753; with the interest of £25 by Mr. Snell; to which the Rev. William Holwell Carr, added £20.

Contains 6047 acres.

ST. MERRAN OR ST. MERRYIN.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of Pyder. It lies about seven miles north from St. Columb, and about two miles and a half nearly west-south-west from Padstow.

The church is a low heavy building, of two aisles, with a tower built in the same Gothic style. It is an ancient structure, and the pillars and font are of the Trap or Basalt stone found in this neighbourhood, where it is called the Catacleuse stone; the font, which is curiously carved with figures of the Apostles, formerly belonged to the ruined church or chapel of St. Constantine. At the east end of the south aisle stands an old composition monument, whereon are the effigies of several of the Michel family: it bears the date of 1600, but the inscription is nearly defaced. There are also several marble monuments and other stones in the north aisle.

In the lower side of this parish are considerable remains of a church, dedicated to St. Constantine, which was anciently attached to a parish so named; but the church, together with an adjoining village, being destroyed by a hurricane, and overwhelmed by sea sand, the lands were united with those of St. Merran; and have since formed one parish. "The festival of St. Constantine, (March 9th), was 'till very lately kept at St. Merran, by an annual hurling match, on which occasion, the owner of Harlyn, had from time immemorial, supplied the silver ball. We are informed from good authority, that a shepherd's family, of the name of Edwards, held one of the cottages in Constantine, for many generations under the owner of Harlyn, by the annual render of a Cornish pie, made of limpets, raisins, and sweet herbs, at the feast of St. Constantine."

Harlyn is in the vicinity of open lands called the Warren. The mansion was rebuilt in 1634. About fifty years ago a great part of the old building was taken down, and the remainder has been modernized.

Trevoze occupies a bold point of land called Trevoze Head, which shoots out into the Bristol Channel. It lies nearly midway between St. Ives and Hartland, and commands an uninterrupted prospect from the immediate vicinity of Cape Cornwall, to the island of Lundy.

Porthcothan, an ancient seat, is also in this parish.

St. Merran borders on the sea, and has a small quay or pier, situated under Cataclouse Cliffs, constructed about the year 1794, by Henry Peter, esq. of Harlyn, for the reception of coasting vessels, and the sean boats belonging to the pilchard fishery carried on in Portlease

Bay. The land is fertile and well cultivated, and produces rich crops of wheat and barley, of which great quantities are annually exported to various parts of England and Wales.

A singular fact is preserved in the family of Peter, relative to one of their ancestors; who, about two hundred years ago, was killed by a fall from his horse. A short time before this accident happened, it is confidently asserted, that the picture of this gentleman, which was hanging up in one of his rooms, suddenly fell from the point of its suspension, without any visible cause, and was materially injured in the same part of the face in which he shortly afterwards received his death wound. It is an easier matter to state facts than to account for them. For this remarkable incident no physical cause can be assigned; and it is folly to speculate on invisible agency.

Contains 3644 acres.

MERTHER.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Powder. It lies about three miles east from Truro, and four west from Tregony.

The church is a small edifice, with a wooden turret which contains a bell.

Tre-Sawsen, at which place Mr. Whitaker supposes the murderer of the hermit Cohen to have lived, was long the seat of the family of Hals; and was for some time the residence of William Hals, the historian of Cornwall. This is now a farm-house.

This parish which is situated on the shore of Clement's Creek, an inlet of the river Mopus, which is navigable at this place, is distinguished for the treaty which was concluded at Tresilian Bridge, between Ralph Hopeton, on the part of the royalists, and Thomas Fairfax, on that of the parliamentarians, in 1646, by which this county was surrendered to the latter.

Tresilian is a very improved village, and an extensive trade is carried on here in the coal, lime, timber, slate, and malting.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 1492 acres.

MEVAGISSEY.

THE town and parish of Mevagissey are situated in the east division of the hundred of Powder, on the western side of St. Austell bay. It is about six miles east-south-east from Grampound; about the same distance east from Tregony; and equally distant from St. Austell, in a direction that is south. It lies about three miles east of the Deadman or Dodman, and eight from Fowey; within which port, respecting the customs, it is included.

The church is seated in a little valley, near the east end of the town, beautifully enveloped in foliage, and the burial ground contains a number of funeral monuments. The church has an aged appearance, but the tower has long since fallen down. At the east end of the interior stands a sumptuous monument, whereon are full length recumbent effigies of Otwell Hill, esq. and

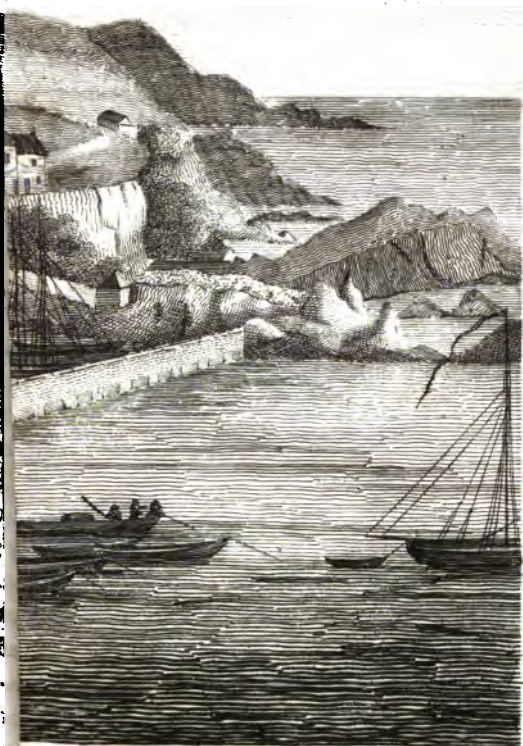
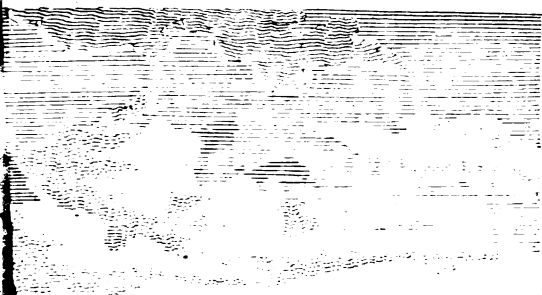
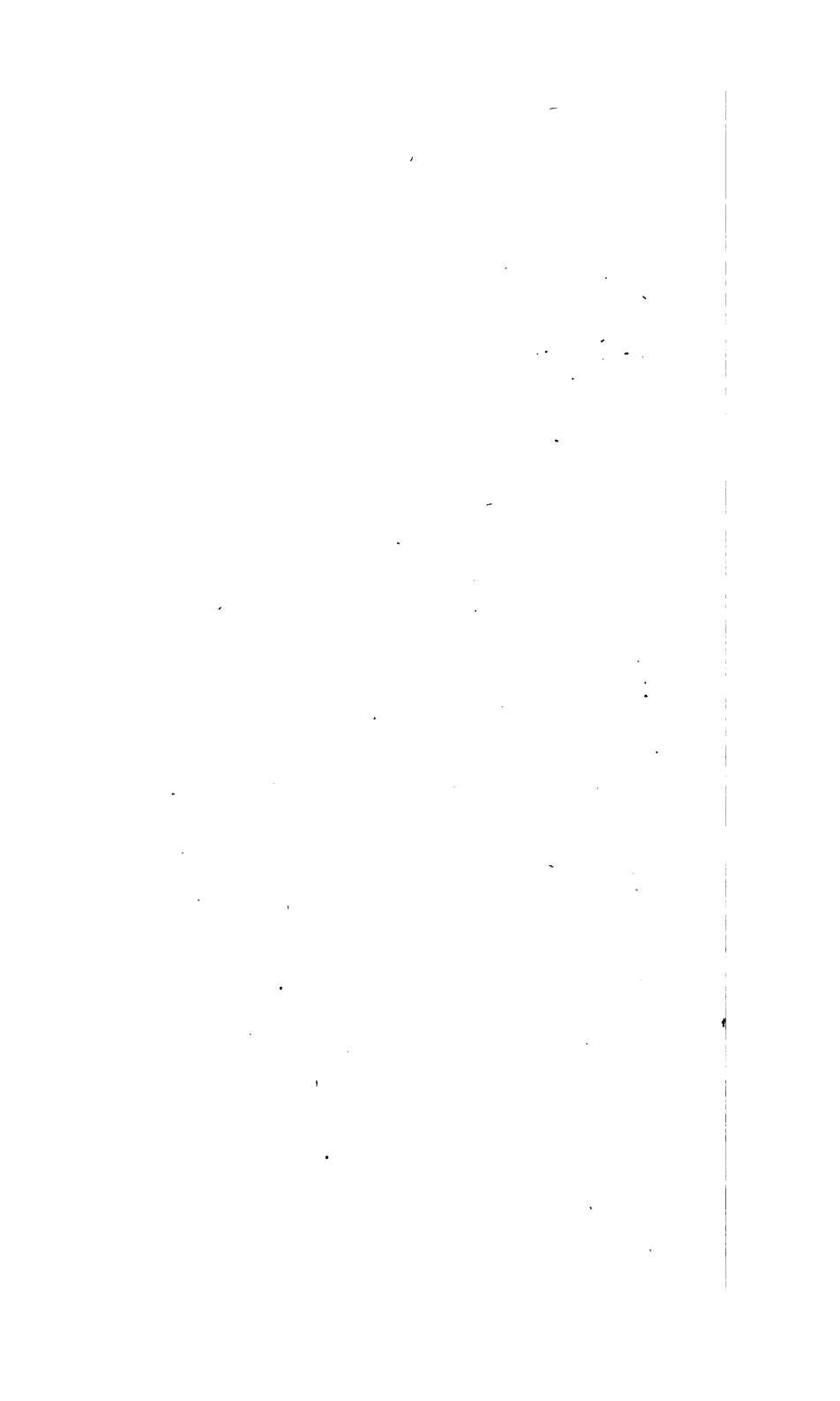


Plate is Inscribed
W. Penaluna?



Mary Denham, his lady. These are portrayed laying one above the other, under a rich canopy, with wrought pillars of marble, ornamented with armorial bearings, and other emblematical figures. There are several other tablets and stones in commemoration of the families of Carew, Dart and others.

The vicarage house is a most charming rural retirement. It is situated about half way up a narrow valley, full of meadows, smiling with verdure, interspersed with masses of lively foliage, and the eye, having glanced over this delightful sweep, rests on the glittering waters of Mevagissey bay. The building being in the cottage style, very happily corresponds with the surrounding scenery, and the gardens produce flowers and fruit in great variety and perfection.

The town of Mevagissey, which has always been remarkable for its extensive population, is situated at the extremity of a pleasant valley, and is apparently surrounded on almost every side with lofty hills. The land, particularly on the northern and eastern quarters, seems to be broken into deep indentations; by which means, it has been found exceedingly difficult to accommodate the town with a convenient road for carriages. Under this inconveniency, Mevagissey laboured for many ages; but by the spirited exertions of its inhabitants some few years since, a new road was formed, which has obviated in a great degree these natural disadvantages of the place; and tended considerably to promote the commerce of the town, by the accommodations which it affords.

Porthmellin, which is a fishing-cove, about a mile west from the town, is partly in this parish. In this little port ~~there are~~ a few habitations, several fish cellars, and a shipwright's yard. On its little green above highwater mark, most of the boats used in the pilchard fishery at Mevagissey, are laid up during the winter season; and the road from Mevagissey to this place is remarkably pleasant and clean, extending on the margin of the cliff, and opening to the eye a vast expanse of water stretching from the Ramehead in the east, to the Deadman on the west.

The sheet of water which is in general denominated Mevagissey bay, is bounded by the chapel-point, bearing from the mouth of the pier, by compass south by east, distance one mile; and by the blackhead bearing north-east, distant about three miles. In this bay the ground is in general clear, and the anchorage good, furnishing a depth of water from ten to fourteen fathoms. It was generally considered as one of the finest fishing bays in England, particularly for the pilchard fishery; for which, this town has been famed from time immemorial. Trained to this employment almost from their infancy, the natives have been considered as the first fishermen of Cornwall. Active, enterprising, and fearless, they pursue their employment with unremitting ardour, through tempestuous weather that frequently appals less heroic spirits; and, by a kind of instinctive discernment, they sometimes discover their finny pray, when to other eyes the ocean presents nothing but its rolling waves, and thus procure a reward for their superior alertness and toils.

The present pier was begun about the year 1770, and was completed within a few years afterwards. Its depth of water is eighteen feet at spring tides, and twelve feet at neap tides. It is sufficiently capacious to contain from sixty to seventy sail of vessels, which are sheltered from every wind, verging round the northern quarter, from east-north-east to due south. It is dry at low water; but it furnishes an easy bed, on which ships may lie with the utmost safety.

The common exports from this place are pilchards, which find their general market in the Mediterranean; and pilchard oil, which is chiefly carried to London. The articles imported are, Russia tallow, hemp, Norway timber, American staves, salt for the fisheries, coals, iron, and groceries. Mevagissey has a weekly market that has long been held on Saturday by prescription. This is plentifully supplied with all the common necessities of life, except corn.

Penwarne House is an ancient building, seated in a vale, and the hills which rise around it, are clothed in verdure, and in some places clumped with firs. The principal part of its fine timber, has been cut down. In the year 1600, Penwarne was in the possession of John Carew, second son of Richard Carew of Antony, the celebrated Cornish historian. This gentleman was much distinguished for his unbroken courage, which he is said to have displayed in a singular manner at the siege of Ostend, in 1601. During this conflict he lost his right hand by a cannon ball; and was afterwards called *the one handed Carew*. On this occasion he is said to have returned to his lodgings, bringing his shat-

tered hand, which he gave to his hostess to bury, observing to her "here landlady, this is the hand that cut the pudding to day." The hand however being only taken off at the wrist, though Camden calls it an arm, the deficiency was in a great measure supplied by a wooden substitute, with some curious springs; which was long preserved by Lewis Tremayne, esq., at Heligan, where probably it still remains.

It has been said, that in former years the church of Mevagissey was graced with a tower, but on what authority this report is founded, is very dubious. The opinion however, is still cherished in the memorials of tradition: and the following old doggeral rhymes, in which the inhabitants of Gorran are represented as upbraiding the natives of Mevagissey for their folly in demolishing their tower, are still repeated as commemorative of the fact.

"Ye men of Porthilly,
Why were ye so silly,
In having so little a power;
You sold every bell,
As Gorran men tell,
For money to pull down your tower."

This joke, the humour of which consists in the idea of selling their bells to raise money to demolish the tower, which is supposed to be thrown by the natives of Gorran on the inhabitants of Mevagissey, is retaliated by the latter on the former, in which they are charged with destroying their own sean. The tale is thus related. Many years since, Mevagissey men finding fish on the Gorran coast went thither, and after some time one of

their seans enclosed a considerable quantity. Having secured their net with grapnels, they returned home, leaving their sean in the water. Nearly about the same time a sean from Gorran enclosed another shoal not far from the spot in which the Mevagissey sean lay, and having secured their net they also retired. Finding however that the way was clear, Gorran men went out in the night, and repaired to the spot in which they knew Mevagissey sean to be secured, and under cover of darkness, they took it out of the water, cut it in pieces, and turned away the fish; encouraging each other while thus engaged, with these words "cut away, it is a Mevagissey sean." Just as they had finished their nefarious work, and thrown the fragments overboard, Mevagissey boats arrived; but instead of going to these mutilated remnants of the sean, they went to the other which still retained its fish, which they actually found to be their own, the tide having driven this from its original spot, and carried that of Gorran into its place. On making this discovery Gorran men were much alarmed; and from further observations they were mortified to learn that, they had actually destroyed their own sean, and turned away their own fish! This tale is still bandied about among the fishermen, when their boats happen to meet in the bay. When a boat from Gorran comes within hail, the men on board of a Mevagissey boat, addresses themselves to some of their associates with this question:—"Who cut up their own sean?" The men from another Mevagissey boat immediately reply—"Gorran-men." They then not unfrequently join in a general chorus—"Weel, cut away

it is a Mevagissey sean," to the no small vexation of those who think themselves ridiculed by these mortifying taunts.

The port of Mevagissey is defended by a battery of six eighteen pounders, on some high land at the eastern side of the town. This was erected about the commencement of the American war; but it has never been called into use. This warlike apparatus is at present much out of repair; and peace which prevails, furnishes no inducement to guard against an invasion, or the depredations of a privateer. In a field still more elevated, are two long eighteen pounders, placed in a commanding situation on the margin of the cliff; but their services are to be discovered only from theory and analogy.

A public day school is also established on the plan of Mr. Lancaster; but Mevagissey has no charity that is endowed.

Both the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have commodious chapels in this town, which are regularly filled with large, respectable, and attentive congregations. By each of these a Sunday school has been established, in which vast numbers of children are constantly instructed.

Contains 1222 acres.

ST. MEWAN.

THIS parish is in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about one mile from St. Austell, and borders on the road leading from thence to Truro.

The church, whose low heavy tower is pleasingly enveloped in foliage, produces a pretty effect when seen from the great road leading towards Truro. The interior exhibits nothing remarkable. There are memorials in the burial ground, relative to the genteel families of Borlase, and Crews. The tower of this church, instead of being ornamented with pinnacles, is heaped in the middle and ends in a point from which diverges a sloping roof. Many marvellous tales have been handed down from distant ages respecting the supernatural agency that obstructed the building, and prevented it from rising higher than it now appears. Enormous stones that were fixed, were removed in the night by an invisible power, and lodged in a brake at some distance; and every effort to replace them was always sure to be counteracted, by some unknown but irresistible cause. Such are the stories which either ignorance or imposition propagated, and which credulity most readily believed. They are still echoed with a faint voice; but like distant sounds that die away upon the ear, they no longer make any sensible impression.

The parsonage house which is contiguous with the church, has been considerably enlarged, and much improved.

Lesisicke or Nansisicke is an ancient seat. Bosinfer is pleasantly situated on the western side of a fertile valley. Hemball is a genteel residence, surrounded with some fertile meadows, and having a pleasant aspect. From Burngulla, which is a genteel farm-house, the prospect is extensive and commanding; but the scenery is less diversified than in many other parts of this parish.

On the summit of an elevated common, stands a singular pile of rocks called *St. Mewan Beacon*. This name seems to have arisen from the peculiarity of its structure, rather than from any use to which it has ever been applied. These rocks appear to be in their natural position: but though they have been exposed to storms and floods from the deluge to the present hour, no vestige of an excavation resembling a rock bason appears on any. From these rocks the views are very extensive, and the prospects diversified with cultivations and wastes, with hills and valleys, and with sea as well as land.

Contains 2240 acres.

ST. MICHAEL CARHAYES.

THIS little parish is in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It lies on the southern shore, and is about nine miles from St. Austell, about four from Tre-gony, and the same distance from Mevagissey.

The church is a small venerable edifice, situated on the most elevated land in the parish, and has a dark weather-worn tower, which contains three bells. The interior of the church has a cold unfinished appearance, the roof being composed merely of wood and slate. The walls are hung with helmets, swords, and gauntlets, belonging to the Trevanion family, and among these is the sword worn by Sir Hugh Trevanion, at the battle of Bosworth field, where he was made a knight banneret, by Henry VII. In the Trevanion aisle stands a noble

monument of fine marble; and in other parts of the church, and in the churchyard, are several other monumental stones, tombs, and slabs.

Carhayes House, which was taken down some few years since, exhibited a most extensive pile of buildings, and a show of windows, which seemed to open in every direction. The stables stood at an agreeable distance on the southern side, and had a stately cupola and clock. The northern side was attached to a handsome chapel, the windows of which were filled with richly stained glass. The whole of this, with several stone ornaments of great antiquity, have been carefully preserved by the present proprietor, who worthily appreciates whatever might be connected with the honourable race from which he is descended. This venerable mansion, with all its detached buildings, was demolished by order of the present proprietor, in 1808, and a new edifice has since been erected on a very superb plan. This noble structure wears in its general aspect, all the dignified grandeur which distinguished our ancient baronial residences, and its castle-like form very happily accords with its situation, which is on a moderate acclivity, rising from a narrow sandy beach, adjoining an immense ocean. The buildings are agreeably sheltered by thick masses of ancient wood, from which its Gothic turrets rise with peculiar majesty; and the shelving lawn partially opening from its principal fronts, lets in distant views of sea and land. The eastern part of the building opens to a knoll; clothed with wood, hanging in clusters over a winding valley, formerly enlivened by a fine sheet of

water. The southern end of this ruined lake, opens to the sandy beach before spoken of, on the opposite point of which has been erected a monument, to the memory of the late Captain Bettesworth, of the royal navy. The northern side of the house is backed by a ridge of hills, chiefly used as a deer park, and falling into a winding declivity on the west and north, becomes connected with Trevanion Park.

During the civil war, the family of Trevanion, was distinguished for loyalty, and an invincible attachment to the royal cause. Sir Charles Trevanion suffered much from the adverse party, and his son John, was slain with Sir Nicholas Slanning at the siege of Bristol. Lord Clarendon speaking of these brave young officers observes, that "they were the life and soul of the Cornish regiment. Neither of them exceeded twenty-eight; their friendship for each other was unbounded and entire; and to Sir Beville Grenville they were wholly devoted. His body was unburied when they fell." Richard Trevanion, who was a distinguished naval officer during the time of James II. followed the fortunes of his master when he abdicated the British throne. This gentleman died in France. Several other branches of this family have been much distinguished.

An ancient chapel formerly stood at Carhayes, of which some ruins are still visible.

Mr. Trevanion has erected, at his own charge, a commodious school-house in the rustic style, within the park of Carhayes, in which poor children are gratuitously instructed at his expence.

Contains 815 acres..

ST. MICHAEL PENKIVEL.

THIS parish is in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about five miles south-west from Tregony, and about three south-east of Truro.

The church is an edifice remarkable for its heavy antiquated appearance, and is built in the form of a cross. The tower is equally aged, and supported with buttresses. The interior is stately, particularly the nave and chancel, and the side aisles open with great effect on the north and south. The whole is rendered solemn and affecting, by the number of elaborate monuments raised against the walls by the Boscawen family. There are other marble monuments and tablets to the families of James, and Coffin; also a brass plate with the following inscription:—

“Pray for the soule of Master John Trembrass,
Master of Artes, and late parson of this church,
which decessayed the 15th day of Semtember, in the yeare
of our Lord God 1515.
On whose soule Ihu have mercy.”

At the east end of the church is the house of interment for the Boscawen family, containing the remains of the late Lord and Lady Falmouth, and the late Viscountess Dowager Falmouth. Over the entrance is a marble tablet, on which is the following inscription:—

“Here the wicked cease from troubling,
here the weary are at rest.”

Tregothnan House is built on a very superb plan, and the exterior is furnished with a profusion of small towers and pinnacles. The interior is also very noble, and in point of magnificence, equal to any in the west of England. The old house contained a number of good portraits of the Boscawen family. Also fine portraits of John, the great Duke of Marlborough, George, Prince of Denmark, Queen Anne, and their son the young Duke of Gloucester, and of many other distinguished characters. The best of the other paintings, perhaps, to be seen here, is the burning of the French admiral's ship, *Le Ocean*, after the action off Cape Lagos, in the year 1750; Opie. The taking and burning of the French ships, by the English boats, under the walls of Louisburgh, in 1758; Opie. Defeat of the Toulouse squadron, commanded by M. de la Clue, by Admiral Boscawen, off Cape Lagos, August 19th, 1759. The gardens and shrubberies at Tregothnan are very flourishing, and abound with delicious fruit, and a great variety of plants and shrubs. The private walks are very delightful, and although these extend in different directions over a considerable eminence, the whole is so secured by foliage, as to be completely protected from the destructive effects of an intemperate atmosphere. These walks are covered with fine gravel, and lined with edges of laurel, opening occasionally, into charming seclusions, wherein the most tender plants and flowers flourish in great perfection. The park, which is stocked with deer, occupies a range of fertilized hills, rising with great rapidity from the eastern side of the Fal, and commanding a beautiful variety of scenery over its naviga-

ble waters. A coach road is carried through these grounds for several miles, and the whole of the drive affords most enchanting prospects.

Fentongollan was once the residence of the Carminows. Speaking of Thomas Carminow, Hals says, that "He kept his house open for all comers and goers, drinkers, minstrels, dancers, and what not during the Christmas time. His usual allowance of provision for these twenty days were, twelve fat bullocks, twenty Cornish bushels of wheat (twenty-four gallons each, or sixty winchesters) thirty-six sheep, with hogs, lambs, and fowls of all kinds; and drink made of wheat and oat malt in proportion, for at that time barley malt was little known or used in these parts." Previous to 1676, a venerable mansion, that had been erected by the Carminows, with lofty towers and a fine chapel, graced the premises; but these were all demolished by Mr. Boscawen. A farm-house now occupies the site, and not a vestige remains to indicate its departed grandeur. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Nancarrow was in ancient times the seat of a family to whom it imparted its own name. Tregonian or Treganyan, was also in former ages a seat belonging to a family, bearing its own name.

There were formerly other seats in this parish, which belonged to the Penkevils and Courtenays, but the houses, together with the most interesting appendages have disappeared.

This district was taxed in Domesday under the jurisdiction of Penkyvell or Penkyvill; which compound etymology signifies *the head or chief Dog, ville, or*

manor, or village of the principal Dog. "It seems that this place was famous in former ages, for some particular species of dogs, kept here for its lord or proprietor; and that the lands belonged to the ancient kings, earls, or dukes of Cornwall, or kings of England."

Admiral Boscawen, grandfather of the Earl of Falmouth, signalized himself as a gallant officer while captain of the *Namur* in 1747; after which he was advanced to the command of the naval and land forces in the expedition to the East Indies. In 1758, he was at the capture of Louisburgh, which led to the conquest of Canada. In this expedition his services were of distinguished brilliancy. His valour was not less conspicuous in the defeat of a French squadron off Cape Lagos. From the year 1761, till the time of his death in 1761, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

There is a free school in this parish, supported by the Earl of Falmouth.

Contains 961 acres.

MICHAELSTOW.

THIS parish lies in the deanery of Trigg-Minor and in the hundred of Lesneweth. Its distance from Camelford is about three miles, and a half, and its bearing south-south-west. From Bodmin it is about nine miles, in a direction that is north.

The church is an ancient edifice, built in the Gothic style, with a low heavy tower, darkened by age and exposure. There are several marble monuments, tablets,

and tombs in the church and churchyard, to commemorate the families of Merryfield, Mayow, and Lower.

Tregreenwell and Tregone are ancient seats, the latter is reduced to a farm-house.

Helsbury Park, which was robbed of its royal honours by Henry VIII., is in this parish; and is now held under the dutchy, by the Duke of Bedford. An ancient chapel at Helsbury is mentioned by William of Worcester; but of its dimensions and its exact situation he gives no particular account. Not far from the ancient park, there are however at present a castle-mount, and considerable earthworks, which furnish presumptive evidences that this was its site. This place from which there is an extensive view, in almost every direction, is distinguished by the name of the *Beacon*.

Removed from the mining districts, and placed beyond the reach of those commotions which occasionally agitate more populous regions, Michaelstow furnishes no vicissitudes of moment, either in the movements of its inhabitants, or the singularity of its productions. Its lands, being chiefly included in the dutchy, exhibit an uniformity in their descent from generation to generation: so that neither the naturalist nor the historian, can find many materials or employment in Michaelstow.

Contains 1338 acres.

MILOR.

THIS parish is most delightfully situated in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, forming in its range the south-east side of Falmouth harbour; the waters of

which wash a considerable portion of its shores. Its distance from Penryn is about three miles; and from Falmouth it is something more than two.

The church is delightfully situated at the entrance of Milor Creek, the transparent waters of Falmouth harbour flowing up to the walls of the burial ground. This ancient and interesting edifice, is dedicated to St. Merlorious, the son of Melian, Duke of Cornwall, who, according to the legend, was inhumanly butchered by his Pagan brother, named Rinaldus. His relics are said to have performed divers miracles, which caused his name to be inserted among the saints and martyrs. There is no evidence to ascertain when this church was built, but it appears to have been erected about the time of Henry, VI. The eastern part, together with the mullions of its windows, are overrun with ivy, and at the west end is a curiously carved turret. The interior is divided into two large aisles, and a small transverse aisle on the northern side, belonging to the barton of Carclew: the walls are adorned with many handsome monuments: and at the east end of the south aisle is a large monument, on which is the handsome effigy of Francis Trefusis, in a rich dress; his hands clasped on his breast. The doorway of this church, has a semicircle arch with Saxon mouldings, which furnishes an indication that we cannot assign to it a more modern origin than the Saxon times, whatever alterations it may since have undergone. Among the numerous monuments in the burial ground, is one to the memory of Frances, the wife of Sir John Stewart, of Allanbank, in the county of Berwick, bart. who died at Flushing, November 28th, 1809. Near the

above is a tomb, inscribed to the memory of Thomas Peter preacher of the gospel at Milor, about twenty years. He died in 1654, aged fifty-seven. In the centre of this enclosure is a very large yew tree, throwing a melancholy shade over the surrounding tombs, and monumental inscriptions, which readily inform the enquiring stranger the names of those who sleep in silence beneath the enamelled surface. Below this solitary spot is a commodious pier, and other buildings, erected some years since, by order of government, on a part of fifteen acres of land, purchased from Lord Wodehouse, for national purposes; but every thing appertaining to the establishment, has been given up.

Trefusis House, although a building of no great antiquity, is, from the general absence of the family, in a state of decay. The apartments are numerous and commodious, but exhibit nothing remarkable, with respect to its internal or external appearance. The situation is remarkably grand, and it might be converted into one of the finest seats in the kingdom.

Carclew House was begun by Mr. Kemp, but neither finished nor inhabited until in the possession of Mr. Lemon. The latter gentleman greatly enlarged the buildings, and by the addition of colonnades, offices, &c. rendered it one of the most uniform and elegant buildings belonging to the county of Cornwall. The exterior is very noble, and the interior fitted up with much taste. The principal suit of apartments is hung with excellent paintings, among which is a portrait of Pontius Pilate, by Rembrandt; Von Rya; two boys at dinner, by Morillo; landscape scene in India, with natives, &c. by

Morillo; Sir William, and Lady Lemon, by Romney; angels singing, by Amiconi; landscape, with water falling over a rocky precipice, by Wheatly; a view in Italy, by Stalbeim; landscape with cattle; cattle piece, very fine by Pynaker; beautiful portrait of William Lemon, esq., grand father of the baronet; this has been engraved. The principal or south front of the mansion, opens to a delightful sweep of lawn, lined with heavy masses of drooping foliage. The ground on the north and west sides of the buildings, is occupied by a fine shrubbery and beautiful gardens, which, with the ponds and walks, are remarkable for a combination of natural and artificial beauties, and wear a soft luxuriant tint, even in the most dreary seasons of the year. The park and plantations occupy a circumference of several miles, and afford an excellent range for deer, of which there are great abundance. A considerable portion of the lands is also laid out in a sheep walk, and pasturage for cattle. The principal entrance is at a handsome lodge, near the road leading from Penryn to Truro. The drive from hence to the house, is through an avenue, nearly a mile in length, shaded with lofty foliage, (chiefly evergreens) and lined on each side with a hedge of laurel, that seems to indicate an everlasting spring. The bottom of those interesting grounds is washed by the deep slow-moving waters of Restrouguet Lake, whose gentle murmurs produce a pleasing effect, particularly at the flowing in of the tides.

Wood Cottage. The situation and embellishments of this charming retreat render it a place of uncommon interest. The moss-house, walks, and resting seats, are

constructed with that superior taste, and philosophic arrangement, which give a varied beauty to the multiplicity of objects which nature and art have here assembled together.' The avenues, which open through the woods, let in a diversity of pleasing objects, romantically situated on the juts of Falmouth harbour; and the variety of trading vessels which are constantly coasting up and down the river, gives it an air of gaiety and general cheerfulness.

Nanskessy, which for several generations was the leasehold seat of a younger branch of the Lyttleton family, is now a farm-house.

FLUSHING, a small town, stands on the margin of a creek, that leads from Falmouth harbour to Penryn. It is delightfully situated at the foot of some rising ground, and is completely sheltered from the violence of most storms that blow. Its streets are rather irregular; but it contains many excellent houses, and is encircled with gardens and genteel habitations, that rise on the acclivity of the hill. Its wharfs and quays are frequented by vessels of considerable tonnage; but these are always deserted by the tide at low water. The name is said to have been given at an early period, by some Dutchmen who frequented the harbour; and who imposed on some houses lying on the opposite side of the creek, the name of Amsterdam. It stands indebted for much of its eligibility to the exertions of Samuel Trefusis, esq., who in the early part of the last century, levelled the ground, constructed its quays, and erected several habitations at great expence. To these exertions he was led by the hopes that the packets would in time be established at

this place; but failing in his attempt, the infant town languished in all its departments; and at the time when Tonkin wrote his History of Cornwall, many houses were unable to procure inhabitants. Flushing however has, during the last thirty years, been a place much resorted to by invalids, who are invited hither by the mildness of the climate, and the enlivening prospects which the varied scenery presents to the eye. Its distance from Falmouth is about half a mile across the creek, in which a ferry-boat continually plies.

Milor-bridge contains many houses, some of which are well built; its situation is pleasant, the land being fertile and well wooded. A large sheet of water spreads before it, into which the river Fal enters; and the prospects from the surrounding shores, and the seats, farms, and hamlets, with which the rising ground is graced, conspire to render the various objects highly interesting.

On the north-west side of this parish is Perran cove, now generally known by the name of Perran-wharf. This cove or creek divides the parish of Milor from that of Perran-Arworthal. On the Milor side is Perran foundery. In this foundery are made all kinds of brass and iron castings, for steam engines and other purposes; the machinery for the government steam-packets is also occasionally repaired. At this place there is also a large hammer mill, a turning mill, and a boring mill. The village has been very much improved by these works, and the newly built dwellings for the agents, labourers, and others, make it a delightful and pleasing spot. A considerable trade is carried on in coals, lime, and slates, and in timber from Canada and Norway.

At Restronguet Passage, in this parish, the timber and coal trade is carried on.—About forty years since a melancholy accident happened here by the passage boat sinking, from one of the horses being restiff which was in the boat, when Miss Pellow of Penryn, a commercial traveller, and some other persons were drowned.

At little Falmouth there is a spacious and very convenient dry dock, which is a great acquisition to Falmouth Harbour.

A school on the National system, in which one hundred children of both sexes are instructed, is supported by Sir Charles Lemon, bart.

There are places of worship at Milor-bridge and Flushing for Baptists, Bible Christians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians.

Contains 3463 acres.

MINSTER.

THIS parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Lesneweth. It is about five miles north from Camelford; about three east-north-east from Bos-siney; about eighteen from Padstow; and about the same distance from Bodmin.

The church, which is situated in a deep valley, is charmingly shaded by the foliage of oak, ash, elm, and sycamore; and the waving grass which springs from the adjoining hillocks, fans a cooling air through the opened casements of this little religious sanctuary. It is destitute however of the usual appendage, a tower, the

"erection of which," a late tourist informs us, "was frustrated after the bells were cast for the use of the building." "My guide," says he, "assured me that on the vessels arriving in the bay of Boscastle, with the bells on board, the silly mariners made them sound, which on the water is considered ominous. Alas! and so it was; the ship sprang a leak, and all sunk to the bottom. But the most remarkable circumstance connected with this story, is, that the inhabitants of Boscastle, conceive that they frequently hear a regular peal from the bottom of the sea." The interior of this edifice is very neat, and adorned with several costly funeral monuments, floor stones, tablets, and brass plates, to the families of Hender, Cotton, Robarts, Phillipps, Rice, Knight, and Eastbrook. Many of the seats are composed of oak, curiously carved; and among other ornaments, the arms of the Trelawny family, together with the letter T. are easily distinguished.

Near the church formerly stood a priory of Black Monks, called Minster, or Tolcarne; small remains of which are still visible. In this priory, or the church adjoining it, (according to William of Worcester), was buried St. Mather, or St. Maddern, the virgin; and extraordinary miracles are said to have been wrought at her grave.

Boscastle, once the dwelling of the De Bottreaux family, appears to have been demolished soon after the death of Lord Newmarch, as Mr. Carew, in speaking of this place, uses the following words:—"The diversified roomes of a prison, in the castle, for both sexes, better preserved by the inhabitants memorie, than discernable

by their own endurance, shew the same, heretofore to have exercised some large jurisdiction." This castle, which is said to have been a similar building to that of Launceston, stood on an artificial mount which now remains entire; and here are some old ruins, which are said to have been a part of the original buildings. There was dug out of the mount in 1812, a number of square blocks of carved stone; and a part of the buildings, which was supposed to have been the chapel, was taken down a few years since. The foot of the mount is watered by a considerable stream, overhung by large trees, whose ancient appearance bespeak their having formerly sheltered the Gothic walls of this once magnificent dwelling.

BOSCASTLE, a small sea-port, was formerly a market-town. The houses form an irregular street, descending with rapidity over the brow of a stupendous hill, and intermixed with gardens and orchard. The market-house has an under and upper story; the lower part was appropriated to the meat shambles, and the upper for a corn market, to which there is an ascent on the outside, by a flight of stone steps. Adjoining the market-house stands a decayed chapel, dedicated to St. James, with a belfry at the west end, which contains a bell, and which appears to be much older, and of better workmanship, than the other parts of the building. In the bottom there are some grist mills, which, together with the brooks of transparent waters that flow over the wheels, and the busy clack of the machinery, produce a very pleasing effect. The lower part of the town is washed alternately by the tides. Here the houses have some

show of respectability, and an increased degree of activity and commerce, is easily perceived. The different buildings are here situated on the opposite sides of a stream of fresh water, from which the surrounding mountains rise almost perpendicularly, in three opposite directions, and afford, without doubt, the highest and most sublime scenery, in the west of England. Farther down, the little harbour of Boscastle, becomes a solitary, but interesting object, being formed by a deep romantic chasm, into which, through a narrow opening, the sea forces its passage, and with a dead hollow sound, struggles among the adjoining rocks and caverns. The sides of this singular port, are lined with rocks, rising from the solid basement, in a variety of broken forms, amidst the furious spray, which is thrown in continual showers, over their venerable summits. As a farther protection to the shipping, a small pier has been erected, which Nature has shadowed with mountains, of the most rugged and grotesque appearance. The principal trade carried on with the vessels that resort here, is the importation of timber, coals, and groceries; the exports are chiefly the blue slate, raised in the neighbouring quarries, and manganese. The port is a member of the port of Padstow.

This interesting valley is beheld in all its immense mass of shade, from a small temple or summer-house, erected by the owners of the manor, on an elevated point of the western side, where the eye catches all the lonely windings in most diminutive forms; and the rough elevations, tremendous in their aspect, are seen to great advantage. Below these cliffs, the sea has worn several

large passages, which in some places penetrates at least half a mile into the bowels of the earth. Into these subterraneous caverns, boats manned and armed, frequently enter by the help of lights, in search of the seal, or sea-calf, which makes a dreadful roar on their approach, and defends itself for awhile, against their murdering weapons, until from repeated wounds, it falls and expires.

There are places of worship at Boscastle for the Wesleyan Association, and Wesleyan Methodists.

Worthyvale House is inhabited by a farmer. In the grounds is to be seen a remarkably old stone, which was brought thither from a place called Slaughter Bridge, in this parish; and has been supposed by some writers, to have been commemorative of a great battle, fought near the spot, in the year 542, between the Britons and Saxons, in which, King Arthur received his mortal wound. In the vicinity of this spot, whence the river Camel takes its source, another battle was fought, between King Egbert, and the Britons, and which according to Hovedon, happened in the year 823. In memory of the latter event, a chantry chapel was erected in the adjoining town of Camelford, in which masses were said for the souls of the slain; and a stipend was settled on the priest, out of the manor of Bodulgate, which on that account, was freed from the small tithes.

On Waterpit Downs is an ancient cross, beautifully embellished with sculpture and delicate tracery.

Contains 2838 acres.

ST. MINVER.

THIS parish is in the hundred of Trigg, and is about ten miles from Bodmin, and about four from Wadebridge, verging towards the harbour of Padstow.

The principal, or mother church, is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and is a large edifice with a spire. The interior is divided into two spacious aisles, which some years since underwent considerable repair, and improvement. The east end of the north aisle was also taken down, rebuilt, enlarged, and ornamented with a handsome window of painted glass, in which are the arms of the Sandys family: many of the old monuments have been also cleaned and repaired. There are several handsome floor stones, marble tablets, brass plates, and marble monuments, commemorating the families of Sandys, Darell, Silly, Opye, Stone, May, Waymond, Jenkyns, Kilbee, Hammett, and Randall.

The parsonage house is a neat residence, with fine gardens and plantations.

There are two inferior churches, or rather chapels of ease to the mother church, in this parish, wherein service is occasionally performed. They are situated on what is termed the Lowlands, and are dedicated to St. Michael, and St. Enodoc.

The chapel of Porthilly, or St. Michael's, is a small ancient fabric, seated near the water side, nearly opposite the town of Padstow. The interior is plain and gloomy. There are several tombs and monuments to commemorate the families of Brabin, Rounsevall, and Profit.

St. Enodoc chapel is a solitary object within this sandy desert, and of which little is perceived more than its venerable spire. The sands rise on every side above the level of its roof, and a pathway is formed around it annually, in order that the minister may perform the accustomed service, and thus preserve its rights and fees. On a projection near the east end, is a small place for interment, where, on a tomb formed of moorstone, are the effigies of John Mablyn, who died in 1687, and Alice, his daughter, who was interred here the same year.

Trevelver House is pleasantly situated on the northern side of the river Camel, and affords charming prospects over sea and land. It is built of brick, as are also the outhouses, and garden walls: a few years since it was repaired and improved. One of the parlours has a lozenged floor of polished marble; and on the pannels are painted views of the principal seats in Cornwall. In a paddock facing the house, are the lingering remains of the chapel, which now serves as a shelter for cattle. At the east end is a Gothic window, fringed with ivy which has nearly over-run the whole building.

Trewornon House is an ancient seat, situated near the mouth of a navigable creek, on the river Camel, over which, and the adjoining country, it commands many pleasing views. Several of the detached apartments, which were enclosed by a high wall, appear to have fallen down: among them was a domestic chapel. The remainder has of late years undergone considerable improvements, and it is now a commodious residence.

Rounsevall, Roserrow, and Trevigo, are also ancient seats.

Trewornon Bridge was built about the year 1791, in the place of a dangerous ford, which was impassable at high water. The erection of this bridge, which was attended with considerable expence, was begun, continued, and finished, chiefly through the exertions of the late Rev. William Sandys, who for this, and many other acts of munificence, rendered his name venerable to posterity.

On the sands of a little cove called Polzeath, in this parish, was discovered, in the summer of 1796, a most enormous fish of the whale kind, which after the going out of the tide, was taken by the inhabitants, cut up, and carried off in carts, for the purpose of manure: its length from head to tail, was sixty-five feet.

About half a mile to the north of St. Michael's chapel is a spring, called Jesus' well, the water of which is supposed to be efficacious in the cure of the hooping cough. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a cemetery for the Society of Friends.

Contains 6604 acres.

MORVAH.

This parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies about seven miles from St. Ives, west-south-west; and about six miles north-west, from the large and flourishing town of Penzance. Its name Morva, which implies *near or on the edge of the sea*, seems to have been derived from the natural

situation of the district. According to Tonkin, its ancient name was Mor-vale, which signifies *the sea valley*. Morvah, though a separate parish, is included in the same presentation with Madern, of which it is a daughter church.

The church, is a very small building, with a low humble tower, surrounded by a burial ground. It contains a pew, on which are the arms of Lanyon, with the letters W. L.: date 1593.

Tregaminian, an ancient seat, is now a farm-house: there are still some remains of an ancient chapel.

In the year 1754, in a barrow or heap of stones at a place called Carne or Karn, was discovered an ancient urn. It was neatly ornamented with double strait lists round the edge and handle, and with wavy lists on the sides. It was of a cineritious colour. The shell was about three eighths of an inch in thickness. There can be no doubt that it was sepulchral; but of its contents no account has been preserved. Another urn was discovered in the year 1789, contiguous to the road leading to Penzance, which contained a vast number of coins chiefly of copper, but some few were of lead. This was ascertained from the inscriptions on the coins to have been of Roman origin.

Castle Chun, in the neighbourhood, is the most regular Danish fortification in the county; and near it there is a fine cromlech.

There are places of worship for Bible Christians and Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 1060 acres.

MORVALL.

This parish lies in the hundred of west; it is about five miles and a half from Liskeard, about south-south-east; and about two miles and half from Looe, which is its nearest town.

The church is situated near the head of a solitary creek, filled at high tides, with the waters of the Looe, which flow up with soft murmurs, under the foliage of overhanging oaks. The church and tower wear an aspect of venerable dignity, and the interior has been of late years repaired. It consists of two regular aisles, and a small aisle on the south side, separated from the chancel by a screen and doors. This aisle belongs to the manor of Morvall, and was repaired by John Buller, esq., in 1671. On the glass of the eastern window are the arms of Trenewith, impaled with Carminow; also the arms of Code, and below the floor is a spacious vault, wherein members of the families of Glynn, Code, and Buller, lie interred. There are several ancient and modern monuments, some of which are ornamented with the arms of Code, Kendall, Mayow, and Rolle.

Morvall House. The exterior of this building is rather plain, and the workmanship of the interior, bespeaks its high antiquity. The staircase is remarkably heavy, and hung with portraits of an early date. The library, and other apartments, contain several good portraits of the Buller family. It is situated at the head of an extensive lawn, dotted with large trees, through which is carried a coach road, afterwards continued through shady glens, bordering on an estuary of the

Looe, whence the eye catches a pleasing glimpse across the waters, and the beautifully wooded grounds of Trenant park. The combination of scenery around Morvall, is perhaps as picturesque and inviting as any in England.

Bray House occupies an elevated situation on the eastern side of the river Looe, of which it commands most delightful views, and also of the country and sea beyond it. The house is ancient, and over the entrance, which opens to a lawn surrounded with plantations, is a tablet, bearing the family arms of Mayow.

Lydcott, an ancient seat, is now in a state of decay, and inhabited by a farmer. The pillars at the entrance to the grounds, bear the arms of Hill.

At Fregarland Bridge, the solitude and smoothness of the waters, the rich verdure of the banks, and the rapid ascent of the mountain woods, intermixed with the shaggy masses of dark lowering rocks, are objects in the landscape, which the painter will essay to imitate with much delight.

In 1471, John Glynn, esq. of Wringworth, was barbarously murdered by several ruffians who appear to have been hired for this express purpose, by a gentleman called Thomas Clemens, whom he had succeeded in the office of the dutchy. Previous to this murder, a banditti entered his house and stole from him property to the amount of £200.

John Buller, esq., in 1714, founded a free school, and endowed it with £8 per annum, for teaching poor children.

Contains 2925 acres.

MORWINSTOW.

THIS parish lies in the northern extremity of the county. It is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. From the town of Stratton its distance is seven miles, in a direction that is nearly north-west.

The church is situated on a bold knoll, between two stupendous eminences, which open with wild sublimity towards the Bristol Channel. This ancient edifice is remarkably neat, and rendered peculiarly interesting, by its exhibiting many beautiful specimens of the Anglo-Norman architecture. The outer part of the principal entrance, has a circular arch, on which is represented a band of zig-zag ornaments, flat, and invested with a string of roses, upheld by two animals. On the pediment is a beautiful group of figures, resembling crocodiles, with a chain issuing from their mouths, entwining a lamb. The inner arch which opens into the church, is ornamented with a profusion of figures, and nearly corresponds with that at Kilkhampton. The interior consists of a nave, chancel and two side aisles, separated by beautiful clustered columns, with pointed arches. Among the latter two at the west end are of very superior design, and undoubtedly of much greater antiquity than the others. These are supported by round massy pillars, and ornamented in a very similar way to the two arches before described. The nave is divided from the chancel by a carved screen, of most beautiful workmanship, which with the seats for the parson, clerk, and

some others, were erected in 1575, chiefly at the expense of the Kempthornes, who, together with their successors, the Waddons, are commemorated here by several handsome monuments. There are several other splendid monuments, tombs, and stones, in commemoration of the families of Rouse, Hammett, Corydon, Sherme, Langford, and Browning; and on some of the pews are the arms of Coppelstone. In the churchyard are tombs and marble tablets to the families of Manning, Sherme, Burrow, Cole, Martyn, Stanbury, and Adams, with many others of recent date.

Tonacombe House is of considerable antiquity, and was, we should suppose, erected by the Kempthornes. The apartments, which do not appear to be either numerous or commodious, open into a narrow court, the entrance to which, is by a low moorstone doorway. It has however a neat outer entrance, with handsome pillars, supporting eagles; and the gardens and grounds are very pleasant and flourishing.

Stanbury is the birth-place of Sir William Adams, who has rendered himself popular as a surgeon and oculist; and by whom, an institution called the "Eye Infirmary," was established at Exeter, in 1808.

Eastway is charmingly situated at the head of a small valley filled with lawn, gardens, and plantations, which form together a truly rural residence.

Cleave House is a neat mansion, surrounded by beautiful open grounds, quickset hedges, and fine walks.

Chapel House is a handsome modern mansion: and Lower Woodford, Cross, and Cornekey, are also seats.

The few dwellings which are seated near the burial ground, wear an air of rustic antiquity, and in the kitchen of the public-house are to be seen, cut in stone, the arms of Sir Bartholomew Grenville, who lived in the time of Edward II., impaled with those of Anne, his lady, daughter of Sir Vyel Vyvyan, of Trevedren, kn^t.

An ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is said to have existed in this parish at a place called Milton.

The Tamar, which nearly divides the counties of Devon and Cornwall, rises in the parish of Morwinstow. The barren land on which it first appears, is so high as to afford a commanding declivity on each side; and from this spring two large rivers derive their origin. From the direction which the water takes on the northern side, the river Torridge receives its primary formation. This flows into Devonshire; and after becoming navigable a little above Bideford, discharges its waters into the northern channel.

On the watery declivity which faces the south, the weeping rills that are drained from the bogs, begin to collect together; and in the union of their inconsiderable contributions, the Tamar begins to exist. It is considerably augmented in the parish of St. Stephen's, near Launceston, by the river Werrington, and soon after spreads into an extensive lake in the Duke of Northumberland's park. Farther on it receives the waters of the Attery, and runs under the walls of Launceston, whence it is seen meandering through a beautiful vale, until it reaches Poulston Bridge. The Tamar now assumes a delightful appearance, bestowing, in its course,

vegetation and beauty on the charming scenery which adorn its banks. The views on Poulston Bridge are truly picturesque. Northward is seen the stately mansion of Werrington, peeping forth amid luxuriant plantations; and south of these is beheld to considerable advantage, seated on an elevated and commanding situation, the ancient town of Launceston, with its majestic and venerable castle. The Tamar now rolls on a deep and silent course until it reaches Greystone Bridge, which is most tastefully ornamented with a thin veil of ivy, and consisting of seven arches, which are but partially seen through the alders, willows, and other waving plants which fringe the margin of the stream. A narrow strip of meadow curbs the river on the left hand, skirted with an airy fillet of tall elegant ash, and beach trees, backed by a solemn wood of oak. After shooting through the bridge, the Tamar makes a bold sweep to the right, which introduces a magnificent bank in the front of the picture, one deep mass of shade from top to bottom. A little cottage, the turnpike gate, at the further end of the bridge is just discerned through the wood of the foreground, and is a happy circumstance in the enchanting scene. The waters now sweep round the base of overhanging rocks, beautifully interspersed with forest trees, till the vale suddenly expanding, the river is seen approaching Newbridge, where it falls into a fine canal. On the eastern side of the Tamar rises also a long range of romantic rock scenery, and opposite are beheld the powerful hydraulic machines labouring on the adjacent mines. The banks of this interesting river are here strewn with the dwellings of industrious

miners. The river now becomes navigable; the eastern bank is skirted with schistose rocks, whose rich colouring is delightfully contrasted with the deep foliage of the woods. Farther on, the parsonage house of Calstock, charmingly embosomed in trees, is observed on the side of a bold peninsula that shoots out from the western bank. The venerable parish church and its weather-braving tower, crown the summit of the promontory with considerable effect. At its base the Tamar sweeps abruptly towards the east, but immediately altering its course to the west, discloses a view of Harewood House. Having washed the foot of this beautiful elevation on the west, the river flows under the village of Calstock, placed at the edge of the water. The deep mantling of wood which clothes the grounds at Cotehele is now distinctly seen: bold and enormous masses of rock dart from the transparent flood, while trees and shrubs wildly scramble on their sides, or dip their leafage in the stream. A Gothic chapel is discovered amidst embowering oaks, and elevated on a jutting mass of granite. A view of the embattled towers of Cotehele, and a stately observatory in the higher grounds closes the western prospect. The Tamar now swells on in a southerly direction, and after passing the old mansion and woodland scenery at Halton, soon opens to the view, Pentilly Castle, strikingly situated on a finely wooded elevation. A variety of fresh objects soon succeeds, particularly at a little place called Hole's Hole, remarkable for its fine cherry gardens; on the western side is seen the little village of Cargeen. The parish church of St. Budeaux, romantically situated, is seen in a

southern direction, and the river having united with the Tavy, suddenly inclines towards the west, and opens with a view of Landulph Church, situated on the southern side of a promontory.

Pursuing the course of the river, a creek opens on the right and displays a partial view of Botusfleming, and the fruit crowned hills of Moditonham. The river now approaches the town of Saltash, where are first beheld those tremendous lines of vessels which have so nobly upheld the British name in every quarter of the globe, and the names of many of which are among the proudest recollections of Englishmen. These lines or divisions of shipping extend from Saltash to the estuary of the Tamar. This noble river after flowing from the morasses of Morwinstow, passes through a tract of country of about forty miles in extent.

The late Mr. Tinney of Cleave, gave by his will £4 per annum to the poor of this parish, with a similar sum to the poor of Kilkhampton, and £2 per annum to the poor of Poughill. The clergyman and churchwardens in each parish, are appointed to have the management of these donations.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 7038 acres.

MULLION.

THIS parish is in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier. It is about six miles south from Helston, which is its market and post town.

The church is a venerable Gothic pile, and has a tower, ornamented with pinnacles. It was erected at the expence of Mr. Robert Luddra, in the year 1500, and the windows retain some fragments of painted glass, among which, the arms of De Ferrers, formerly of Trelo-warren, are easily distinguished; also the ascension of Christ, with the apostles gazing on him with apparent wonder and amazement. Another window represents Moses with the tables of the law in his hands; a third exhibits the Virgin Mary with the holy babe. It has three aisles, and some curious carvings in wood. In one place is represented the body of Christ broken, and his heart pierced; with the apparatus of hammer, pincers, nails, and a crown of thorns. Here are also preserved the arms of the Erisey family. Near the altar stands a fine marble monument, inscribed to the Rev. T. Flavell, who died the 26th of October, 1682, aged seventy-seven; and Ursula, his wife, September 30th, 1679, aged sixty-nine. At the bottom of the tablet are the following lines:—

“ Earth take thy Earth, my sin let Satan havet,
The world my goods, my Soul to God who gavet:
For from these four, Earth, Satan, World, and God,
My flesh, my sins, my goods, my soul, I had.”

The church town is situated on the brow of a hill, whence there is a fine view of a well cultivated country, and the distant sea.

The scenery around Mullion cove is exceedingly romantic, and the rocks, which are bold and rugged, have an appearance of rude magnificence.

Mullion does not present any remains of ancient fortifications to the eye of research; but many venerable barrows appear within its precincts, and on the neighbouring commons. Near the village of Predannack, there is a large moorstone cross about five feet high, the bottom of which is inserted in another large stone. A similar perpendicular stone is near the church town, at a place called the Cross; but neither of these stones has any inscription on it. On a tenement called Trenance, and on another called Clahair-Garden, are some vestiges of ancient chapels, which have been erroneously attributed to the Romans.

At the *Beacon*; on Trenance, in the civil war, a watch was regularly kept. An old man being stationed there to fire a large gun if an enemy should appear, was one night seriously affrighted by some fishermen who came secretly into the cove, and determined to carry on a joke at the expence of the sentinel, who had never been admired for the brilliancy of his parts, or the acuteness of his penetration. On approaching the Beacon, the old man started into action, and exclaimed with a loud voice "Who comes here?" To this interrogation the fishermen replied "Fish and Panniers." The old veteran deluded by his fears, and by the similarity of sounds, concluded that the reply was, "French and Spaniards;" and without further ceremony fired his Beacon, and spread a general alarm through the whole country, which both fishermen and sentinel were obliged to unite their energies to suppress.

The quality of the land in this parish is in general good, especially for grain. On some of the best estates,

the farmers are in the habit of tilling their wheat in the spring; the produce of which frequently amounts to from fifteen to twenty bushels (of twenty-four gallons) per acre. On the north-east part of the parish, in sheltered situations, elm, ash, sycamore, and apple trees will thrive tolerably well; but on the south-west, which is exposed to the sea and storms that agitate Mount's bay, scarcely any tree can be made to flourish. The bold craggy shores of this parish, have frequently proved fatal to ships that have been embayed; and many vessels with their crews have been completely lost.

At the cove generally called Porth Mullion, a pilchard fishery has been established. Directly off this cove about the distance of one mile, is an island denominated *Mullion Gull-Rock*; it is near a mile in circumference, and furnishes a favourable shelter for the boats, as it so breaks the violence of the sea, that they can ride in safety under its cliffs, during the greatest storms which assail these shores in the fishing season. Some of the prominent rocks on the south-east side of this island are so near to the main land, that the country people generally distinguish the passage by the term of *The Gap*. It appears very probable that this narrow passage might easily be blocked up; and if this were done, a nook would be formed, having deep water within, in which vessels in times of distress might find safety.

On this island numerous sea birds constantly associate, remote from the molestation which the barbarous society of man occasions. In this sequestered retreat many rabbits also find sustenance. Among its vegetable productions, Dr. Borlase mentions the following singular,

circumstance :—" Mallows and beets being its principal produce, those plants predominate alternately every other year." He says " that one year *nothing* will grow but mallows, and the next *nothing* but beets : so that in their respective turns they exclusively possess the island, and engross its scanty soil." For these singular vicissitudes it will be difficult to account.

From a mine in this parish called the Ghost, some of the most extraordinary mineral productions have been found, one of which was a specimen of malleable copper upwards of one hundred pounds in weight, so pure as to be wrought with a hammer.

There are places of worship for the Wesleyan Association, and Bible Christians.

Contains 4663 acres.

ST. NEOT.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of West. It is about eight miles north-east from Lostwithiel, about the same distance due east from Bodmin, and nearly five miles west-north-west from Liskeard, which is its nearest town. With the exception of Alton, this is the largest parish in the county.

The church is a spacious fabric, built with square blocks of granite, adorned with sculpture, and embattled walls, the tower is of the same description. It was constructed about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and consists of a spacious nave and chancel, which divides two aisles of similar dimensions. The roof is of

carved wood, ornamented with lozenges, initials, knots, &c. In the western lozenge, over the gallery, is the date 1593, from which we conclude that it underwent some improvement at that time. It contains seventeen handsome windows, thirteen of which are beautified with paintings on various subjects, which were formerly explained by legends, written in Latin, at the bottom of each compartment. Two of these windows contain representations of the principal events recorded in the old Testament, from the creation to the deluge, and even to the death of Noah. A third displays in a series of compartments, the wonderful events contained in the legend of St. George, coarsely executed, but with inscriptions under them in text hand. Another window exhibits in twelve compartments, various subjects taken from the legend of St. Neot. These have inscriptions under them, explanatory of the incidents delineated. The windows of the north aisle contain many portraits of saints. The whole of the painted glass has been lately repaired at a vast expence by the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, sen. Near the altar stands a large tomb, whereon is sculptured the effigy of William Beer, patron of the church, who died October 24th, 1610: also the effigies of two females, perhaps his daughters, married to Bellot and Grylls. There are other marble tablets to the families of Foot and Thomas. The south aisle contains a handsome pew, erected by the Mohuns, on which is displayed a variety of coats of arms, baronial coronets, &c. The opposite pews are ornamented with the arms of Beer, Grylls, Bellot, and other families, with whom they were connected. The burial ground contains a

tomb, inscribed to Mr. John Robins, who left an annual income to the poor of the parish. On this are the following lines :—

“ If this tomb be not kept in repair,
The legacy doveloes unto his heir.”

The church town, which is situated in a valley, contains some inns, and several other dwellings.

The traditionary life of St. Neot, who is stated by some authors, to have been the brother of king Alfred, is like that of Arthur, involved in such a labyrinth of strange and unreasonable occurrences, that the greater part must be considered fabulous, and a rare specimen of the ingenuity of monkish imposition.

St. Neot is described by his biographers, as a man remarkable for his sanctity and abstemiousness, who after performing some extraordinary miracles, died at this place. The story represents him as endowed with every christian virtue, eminent for his learning, eloquent in speech, intelligent in giving counsel, and of countenance truly angelic; but so dwarfish in his stature, that when he performed mass, he was obliged to be exalted on an iron stool. According to the Popish legend he began his career with an austerity of manners and a seclusion from the world, that soon gained him admiration and fame.

On removing into Cornwall, accompanied by his faithful servant Barius, he took up his abode near a fine spring of water, where he erected a suitable edifice, in which he placed monks and received celestial visitors.

In this spring of water, which never failed in the dryest seasons, he perceived after some time three fishes which he was informed by an angel were placed there for his use. He was however directed to take only one at a time, which he was assured would constantly be replaced, so that his stock should always remain undiminished. It happened however, after some time that Neotus fell sick, and for some days was unable to take any sustenance. Alarmed for his safety, Barius hastened to the spring, and without being aware of the consequence of his indiscretion, caught two fishes, which he dressed, broiling one and boiling the other, to suit the sick man's palate. Neotus, on seeing the fishes, was struck with horror; and, on making inquiry, he learned from Barius what had been done. He then ordered him to repair immediately to the water with his two fishes dressed as they were, and directed him to cast them in while he fell prostrate on the floor and continued in prayer to God for the restoration of their lives. Barius soon returned with joy, declaring that the fishes were alive and seen by him sporting in the water. He was then ordered to go and take one, which being done Neotus on tasting it speedily recovered.

It happened some time afterwards, that the oxen belonging to the monastery were stolen, on which account the servants of the holy monks could not plough their ground. To relieve them from this unpleasant difficulty, some stags that were wild in the neighbouring forest, came and volunteered their services, and actually supplied their places. It was added, that in those places where touched by the harness, they became white, and even to

the present day, all such as have any white parts in their hair, are descended from them. According to the legendary tales of tradition, all the materials of which the present church and tower of the parish are built, were brought hither by night with a team of deer. The persons who stole the oxen, on beholding these effects, being struck with compunction, returned them to Neotus, and from that time forward embraced the doctrines which he taught.

At another time, while Neotus was in his well, according to his custom, and repeating the whole Psalter while standing in the water, a hind pursued by the dogs of some hunters approached him, fell at his feet, and silently implored his protection; neither would it rise until he had promised it safety. Soon afterwards the dogs arrived: but on being reproved by Neotus, they turned away and hastily retired. The huntsman on beholding this miracle fell prostrate before the saint, and took upon him the habit of a monk in the priory of St. Petroc, where his horn was long preserved.

To commit, if possible, an outrage on these gigantic absurdities, a tradition is still kept alive in St. Neot, that when Neotus first came into that neighbourhood, being meanly clad and short of stature, he made an application to a farmer for employment; and being taken for a poor boy, was ordered into a field to drive away the crows from the corn. Not long afterwards, been seen at a distance from the field, he was upbraided by his employer with neglect of duty. To vindicate himself from this charge, he informed him that the crows were all secure, he having put them into pound. Startled

at this tale, and expressing some doubts of the fact, the master was conducted to the spot, where he found the crows croaking and fluttering within a circle of loose stones with their feet apparently fastened to the ground. Neotus bade him drive them away. He made the attempt, but not one of them flew off; yet at the command of Neotus all were liberated, and they mounted into the air as if nothing had happened. This, according to tradition, was the commencement of his fame in Cornwall; and many still believe that the enclosure in which the crows were actually impounded, is now to be seen in the parish.

Another tradition concerning Neotus is, that having brought all the materials with his deer for building the church and tower, the edifice was raised under his direction, in a way that is indefinitely mysterious. The building however being finished, the lock was placed too high for him to reach. A stone was therefore placed at some distance from the church door on which Neotus always stood, and threw the key into the keyhole whenever he was disposed to enter. Those who believe this part of the tale, will find no difficulty in admitting the remainder; namely that the key always found its way through all the wards, and that the door readily opened of its own accord. The village historians still show the miraculous stone on which Neotus stood, to throw his key into the keyhole. Many other stories equally strange and ridiculous, are told of this extraordinary saint; but as they all partake of the same spirit of romance, the specimens already introduced, render their insertion unnecessary.

There are several ancient seats in this parish but most of them are now inhabited by farmers.

On the right of the road leading from Bodmin to Launceston passing eastward, may be seen the celebrated Dosmery Pool. This singular piece of water lies in the parish of St. Neot, about four miles north of the church. Carew gives the following description of this lake :—" In the midst of the wild moors, far from any dwelling or river, there lies a great standing water, called Dosmery Pool, about a mile or better in compass, fed by no perceived spring, neither having any avoidance, until of late certain tanners brought an adit therefrom. The country people held many strange conceits of this pool ; as that it did ebb and flow, that it had a whirlpool in the midst thereof, and that a faggot once thrown into it, was taken up at Fowey Haven many miles distant. To try what truth rested in these reports, some gentlemen in the vicinity caused a boat and some nets to be carried thither overland ; but the event did not answer their expectation. Fish they caught none, except a few eels upon their hooks. The pool proved to be no where more than a fathom and half deep, and for a great way it was exceedingly shallow." " As to the ebbing and flowing of the water, it should seem to be grounded, partly upon the increase which the rain floods brought into it, from the bordering hills, (which perhaps gave also the name ; for *doz* is to come, and *maur*, great) and the decrease occasioned by the next draught, and partly for that the winds do drive the waves to and fro upon the sandy banks, and thus the miracle of Dosmery Pool deceased."

Dr. Borlase remarks, that the compound name "*Dox-mer-uy* imports the meeting, or coming together of the lake water."

John Anstis, esq. an industrious collector of ancient records relating to this county, was born in this parish.

Contains 12739 acres.

NEWLYN.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of Pyder. It lies on the northern coast, and is about seven miles south-west from St. Columb, and about eight north from Truro.

The church is a large venerable structure, measuring within its walls, about eighty-five feet in length, and forty-five in breadth. The tower is lofty, ornamented with pinnacles, and the whole of the exterior is dark and dignified. The interior consists of two spacious, and two small cross aisles, situated on the north and south sides of the building: that on the north belongs to the manor of Cargol, and that on the south to the manor of Tresillian. The seats are in general oak benches, of great antiquity, on which are carved the arms of Arundell, Trevice, Tregodick, Jerningham, and Grenville: also a number of figures, emblematical of scripture history. Under the east end of the south aisle is a large vault, wherein many of the baronial family of Arundell are interred. Against the wall above stands a handsome marble monument, bearing the bust of Lady Margaret Arundell, the family arms, with supporters, &c.

The church-town is situated in the most elevated part of the parish, whence there are extensive views embracing in a large portion of the county, and the distant sea.

Trerice has an aspect of considerable antiquity, and its principal front remains in a state of moderate preservation. The southern wing however, and the whole of the building, which once formed a quadrangle on the northern side, are either in a state of rapid decay, or entirely demolished. The great hall and a few other apartments are in a good state of preservation; but the drawing-room which is in the western wing, is in a wretched delapidated state. Its noble projecting window, divided into mullioned compartments, is in great part blocked up; and the fine ceiling, and surrounding fancy plaster work broken, and in some parts totally destroyed. The chimney-pieces are ornamented with bold carved work, representing gigantic human figures. The original name of this place, according to Carew, was Treres; Tre signifying a tree, and Res a rushing or fleeting away, alluding to its fine trees, situated on the side of a hill. At this time the trees are not numerous, and there is but little appearance of its once fruitful gardens, raised terrace, and expansive lakes.

Tresillian House is a modern building, and from its external appearance, may be supposed to contain a number of good apartments. It opens to the east and south, into a fine lawn, beautifully sheltered with trees and shrubs.

Nancolla, Trevarthian, Pollomounter, and Tregear, are decayed seats.

On the manor of Newlyn, the bishops of Exeter formerly had a palace, a great part of which was visible in the beginning of the last century. The only portion now remaining, is the prison, which is converted into a cow-house.

A grant of a weekly market on Thursdays, was procured by the Bishop of Exeter, in 1312, to be held on the manor of Cargol.

Sir John Arundell of Trerice, who was Vice Admiral of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry VI. was sheriff of the county in the days of Edward IV. This veteran lost his life in an attack on the Cornish Mount, when it was held against the king, by the Earl of Oxford. In the year 1552, another John Arundell of Trerice, distinguished himself in a desperate engagement with Duncan Campbell, a daring Scottish pirate, whom he took prisoner, and for which he received a letter of thanks from the Duke of Norfolk, written by the king's express direction. In the ensuing year he was made Vice Admiral of Cornwall. Another John Arundell also distinguished himself in defending Pendennis Castle against the Parliamentary forces during the civil wars. His invincible attachment to the royal cause, procured for him the appellation of *John for the king*, though he was more generally known by the name of *old Tilbury*. His son Richard, who also espoused the royal cause, distinguished himself in several battles and sieges; particularly at Edghill and Lansdowne.

In the church town, a school room was erected some few years since by Mr. John Oxnam, endowed with £5 per annum, charged on his estate in this parish, together

with a house adjoining for the master's residence. The principle of the institution was that of Dr. Bell. The deficiencies were to be supplied by voluntary contributions.

In this parish are several chalybeate springs; and on the downs in the vicinity are several barrows.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 7685 acres.

NORTHILL.

THIS parish is situated in the north division of the hundred of East. It is about nine miles nearly north from Liskeard, about the same distance from Callington, and about seven south-south-west from Launceston, which is its nearest town.

The church is a towering fabric, built of squares of granite, and ornamented with sculpture. The tower is lofty, adorned with handsome pinnacles, and finished throughout with neat simplicity. The interior consists of three spacious aisles, the whole of which, with the ancient funeral monuments, were repaired and beautified at the expence of the late Colonel Rodd. The east end of the south aisle is enriched by an elaborate monument, belonging to the Spoure family, formerly of Trebartha Hall. There are several other monuments, tablets, and scenes, some of which are ornamented with the arms of the most ancient and respectable families of this parish.

The church town is seated at the foot of several stupendous hills, and will amply repay the curious stranger, should he deviate from the common road, to view the contrasted scenery with which it is surrounded.

Trebartha Hall is situated at the foot of a mountain which faces the south, amidst a diversity of picturesque and interesting scenery. The venerable mansion of the Trebarthas and Spoures, together with a domestic chapel, were taken down by order of the late Colonel Rodd, who erected on its site, a large tasteless building, which appears to be deplorably destitute of architectural ornaments. The front opens into a large paddock, the soil of which is rather swampy, and a dampness prevails even in dry seasons. Near the house are good gardens and a shrubbery, with hot houses, and several neat gravel walks. The whole is surrounded by extensive plantations, the extremities of which are sheltered by an amphitheatre of bold hills, which bear on their bleak brows, tors of a most sublime and frowning appearance. From a stupendous elevation on the northern side, a considerable stream descends, and the roar of its waters in their falls over the different precipices, is heard at a great distance. The beautiful also, is here associated with the sublime; for the foliage of trees is seen delightfully clothing the sides of the heights, and forming a pleasing contrast to the bare and bleak elevation by which they are protected.

The remains of Battens, or Batstreet House, the ancient seat of the Vincents, are still to be seen, particularly the large Gothic entrance, bearing the name of "C. F. Vincent, Anno Domini, 1581;" which may be supposed to have been the time of its erection. Nearly the whole of the other parts are demolished, and a farmhouse built on the site. A commodious road is carried through the grounds to an ancient decayed entrance,

situated near the banks of the river Lyaher, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of several arches.

The other ancient seats are Berriewe, Carries, and Tolcarne.

Among the customs attached to the manor of Tre-veniel, the lord formerly claimed of the mayor of Launceston, the service of holding his stirrup, whenever he should mount his horse for the purpose of awaiting the Duke of Cornwall's entry into Launceston.

There were formerly chapels at Trekernell and Land-reyne.

On a tor near the road are several rock basins, called "Arthur's troughs;" and near them is Arthur's Hall, an opening sixty feet long and thirty-five broad.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a commodious place of worship in the church town.

Contains 6815 acres.

OTTERHAM.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and hundred of Lesneweth: and is about thirteen miles west-north-west from Launceston, and about six north-east from Camelford.

Its name is said to have been derived from the number of Otters with which this district formerly abounded; Otterham signifying *the land of Otters*. How far the numerous existence of these creatures, might have justified the appropriation of the name in former years, we cannot say; but at present it is not more applicable

to this parish than to many other places. The name itself seems to have given sanction to the idea, for Cornwall does not in any part abound with these amphibious creatures

The church is a small plain building, in which are two humble monuments.

The barton of Small Hill, which extends into this parish, was formerly a seat of the Frenches.

There is a barrow near the road.

Otterham contains nothing of importance to arrest the attention either of the naturalist or the historian.

Contains 2694 acres.

PADSTOW.

PADSTOW, a sea-port, market-town, and parish, is situated in the hundred of Pyder. It lies on the north coast, and is about fourteen miles from Bodmin, eight from Wadebridge, and seven from St. Columb.

The church is an intermixture of ancient and modern buildings, but it does not appear that any part of the edifice is entitled to that degree of antiquity, which has been given it by some writers. Its eastern end, which is the most aged, was probably erected in the fifteenth century, during the lifetime of Prior Vivian, whose arms, carved on stone, are partly broken off. It is built in the Gothic order, and consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with an embattled tower, to which is attached a dormitory, or place of interment for the Prideaux family. The interior is neat,

well seated, and adorned with some good monuments. The most sumptuous of these, occupies the whole of the east end of the south aisle, and displays a number of large, lively effigies. There are several other marble monuments, tablets, stones, and brass plates, which commemorate the families of Prideaux, Merther, Pendarves, Guy, Rawlings, and others. The baptismal font is ornamented with twelve full-length effigies of the apostles, excellently carved in dark stone.

Padstow is of great antiquity, and was known, under the name of *Lodeneh* at *Heglemith*, in the earliest annals of Cornish history. According to Borlase and others, the first religious house, called Laffenack, was established here in 432, by St. Patrick; about a century afterwards he was succeeded by St. Petroc, and under the auspices of this popular saint a monastery was founded, in 513, which having progressively increased in extent and holy reputation, was vested by Athelstan, on the occasion of his triumphant excursions into Cornwall, in 926. This sovereign conferred important privileges on both the monastery and the town, the latter of which he named after himself, *Adelstow* or *Aldestow*.

The town is beautifully situated on an estuary, formed by the confluence of the river Camel and other subordinate streams, and opening into the Bristol Channel: it is embosomed in a richly cultivated vale, the eastern side of which opens on the harbour, a sheet of water which being apparently enclosed by a bold range of hills, and singularly retaining its clear azure hue, presents the attractive beauties of lake scenery. The high land to the north and west of the town is occupied by the

grounds of Place; and on the southern eminences along the vale are the fine plantations of Saunders Hill. In the immediate vicinity, however, nature assumes a severity and boldness of character seldom equalled: the cliffs of black granite on the coast, which are alike remarkable for their stupendous height and grotesque form, are frequently visited by the scientific traveller; the present curious specimens of geological strata peculiar to this part of the kingdom. The streets are roughly paved, but not lighted, and the town is plentifully supplied with water. The houses are roofed with the fine blue slate raised in the neighbourhood. Previously to the sixteenth century the harbour of Padstow was considered one of the finest on the western coast of England, but from the accumulation of sand, the driving of which was so violent as, in the course of one night, to cover several houses on the coast, it became of less importance: the trade was very considerable at the commencement of the present century, and it now carries on a large coasting trade in corn, malt, and other merchandise, which are sent to Liverpool, Bristol, London, Wales, and Ireland. The port was formerly noted for valuable importations of Russian produce, much of which was re-shipped to Bristol; and the exportation of pilchards; but the little foreign trade which it at present enjoys is chiefly with Norway and America. A capstan has been erected at Stepper point, and several important works have been constructed, for the assistance of ships entering the harbour, by a benevolent association, established in November, 1829, which, having been liberally supported by gentlemen of influence in the county, has

already been attended with the most beneficial results. A life-boat is attached to the apparatus ; and the Trinity House has recently brought the port under the regulation of branch pilots. An extensive trade is carried on in ship building, sail, and rope making. A market is held on Saturday. The beauty of Padstow harbour, especially when the tide is on flood, filling all the indentations of a long and winding valley, diversified with projecting cliffs, and broken into majestic irregularity, renders the scene pleasing and romantic. It has not however the advantage of venerable woods, that bear any correspondence to its own antiquity. The plantations of modern days will indeed in some degree compensate for these deficiencies ; and Padstow hereafter may present in its thriving trees,—its sheltered town,—its winding harbour,—its frowning cliffs, with their rocks at the base eaten into romantic caverns,—one of the most engaging and picturesque groups of interesting objects, that the northern or even the greater part of the southern shores of Cornwall does exhibit. There is a custom-house, and a pier and wharfs for the accommodation of trade.

From this port considerable quantities of corn are still exported in productive years ; but on many occasions when the price has been high, or a scarcity has been expected, the town has been assailed by large associations of miners, collected from various parts, who united *one and all* to prevent corn from being shipped. By these lawless assemblages, the cellars have been broken open, the corn has also been carried off, and many acts of

violence have been committed. No town has suffered so severely from the invasion of the miners as Padstow.

Place House and grounds, the ancient seat of the Prideauxs, is situated on a pleasing elevation, at the north-west part of the town, and commands beautiful and extensive prospects of the ocean, and its rugged boundaries, the gently swelling waters of the Camel, hundreds of fruitful enclosures, deserts of sand, and wastes of open, uncultivated common. Place House is a castellated mansion, large, and uniform; and in former times capable of making a vigorous defence, being guarded by an adjoining battery, which mounted several pieces of ordnance. It was erected on the site of the old monastery, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, by Sir Nicholas Prideaux, *knt.*; and some valuable additions were made to it in 1810, the architecture of which, happily corresponds with the most ancient part of the buildings. The great hall displays much ancient dignity, and contains a fine portrait of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, *knt.* The other apartments, together with a noble staircase, are hung with a collection of good paintings, among which are several early productions of the Cornish genius, Opie. On the chimney-piece of the saloon, is a beautiful picture of Europa and Jupiter; and among the portraits, are fine likenesses of Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich; Edmund Prideaux, *esq.*; and a full-length portrait of Harriet Villers, Duchess of Cleveland. Here are also many good landscapes, cattle pieces, and a Madonna and child, very beautifully executed. The southern side of the house opens into a shrubbery, and many neat walks, on the right of which,

stands a beautiful temple, erected with materials brought from Rome. The lower part of this elegant enclosure, is formed into a terrace, that terminates on the west, at an ornamental building. On the north side, a heavy Gothic arch was erected a few years since, that gives entrance to a small park, furnished with deer, and backed with a fine plantation, impervious to the western winds, and rendering the foreground, which intermixes with the town, extremely mild and picturesque.

The seat of popery rarely fails to be the abode of superstition; and it is well known that in many parts of Cornwall, the latter has remained after the former has wholly disappeared. The traditions of Padstow speak loudly of the fame of St. George; but his great exploits are only known in descriptions of indiscriminate wonder, and half forgotten approbation. There is a small well not far from the town, known by the name of St. George's well, which always furnishes water in the driest seasons. This, according to popular tradition, was made by the footstep of his horse, and is nothing more than the track which it left behind. The font of Padstow church has likewise its mysterious virtue, if it had not a supernatural origin. Time had long sanctioned an opinion, that no person who had been baptized at this font, should ever perish on the gallows. Unfortunately however, about fifty years since, this miraculous virtue was brought to a humiliating test. A man named Elliot, who had robbed the mail, was seized, committed, tried and condemned, and actually executed for this offence, although he had been baptized in this magic font. During all the stages of his confinement, and even after

he was condemned, the public voice uniformly declared that something would certainly intervene to prevent his execution; and on the strength of the tradition many were disposed to make bets in favour of his life. His execution however taking place, the font lost all its reputation; the charm was dissolved; and it has since been compelled to rank with the *common* fonts of *common* churches.

On the first of May, a species of festivity is pursued in Padstow, which is called *The Hobby Horse*; from canvas being extended with hoops, and painted to resemble a horse. Early in the morning the young people assemble, and sing through the streets, (the horse being carried), a barbarous composition to rouse the inhabitants from their beds. What this composition originally was, it is impossible to say; but in its present state it is too despicable for insertion. On marching to Treator-pool, about a quarter of a mile distant, in which the horse is always supposed to drink, the head being dipped into the water, another dirge is set to music, which can hardly boast any superior excellencies to the former. From this strange but ancient composition, the two following verses, which conclude the song, are selected:—

“O where is St. George, O where is he O?
He is in his long boat upon the salt sea O.
And for to fetch the summer home, the summer and the May O!
For summer is a come, and winter is ago.

O where are the French dogs? they are on the coast O,
And they shall eat the grey goose feathers, and we will eat the
roast O!

And for to fetch the summer home, the summer and the May O,
For summer is a come, and winter is ago.”

Caleb Boney, of Padstow, first entered upon the means of procuring a livelihood, as a common country, or hedge carpenter. Mounting in ability above the condition of his fortune, he next became a joiner, to which he added the distinct branches of a house painter and glazier. He also became a plumber, a gunsmith, bell-founder, whitesmith, bell-hanger, an engraver on tomb stones, a singing master, and a musician. In the midst of this career of occupations, Mr. Boney likewise became a clock and watch maker, to which trades he finally adhered. In these branches he displayed much ability and mechanical knowledge. In several of his clocks he introduced some scientific movements, of which common artists are ignorant.

Padstow has two Sunday schools, and several day schools, which have been established by charitable donations, and are supported by private benevolence. It has also several other excellent institutions for relieving the indigent, and encouraging the industrious; one of which is conducted by a society of young ladies. By the trustees of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who in 1760, left various sums for the purpose of establishing schools, one was founded in Padstow, and endowed with £5 per annum.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a commodious place of worship, and a very respectable congregation in this town.

Sanders Hill, was the seat of the late Thomas Rawlings, esq., and was an elegant modern built house, fitted up with every necessary accommodation for a genteel residence. It stood on the south side of Padstow town, from

which the prospects are highly pleasing and diversified. The house had three fronts faced with Portland stone neatly cut, which gave it an appearance of peculiar elegance. Its gardens corresponded with the building, and the plantations which Mr. Rawlings raised, added considerably to the beauty of the neighbourhood: since his death the house, &c. has been taken down.

Trenear, Treniow, and Treator, are ancient seats: the latter has long been in the Peter family.—Mr. Charles Peter was unfortunately drowned in crossing Padstow river, during the dark and stormy night of March 30th, 1814.

At a place called Le Lizick, near Stepper Point, the western cliff at the opening of Padstow haven, are the remains of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Saviour; and in the adjoining cemetery, are a number of open graves, where human skeletons lie naked and exposed. These awful remains of nature and art, combined with the appearance of the surrounding broken precipices, which hang with frowning aspect over the roaring sea, form such a scene of solitude and terror, as no language can describe, or the pencil delineate. Remains of other chapels, are to be seen at St. Cadoc, Træthyllic, and at a place called Chapel Stile. The chapel of St. Cadoc is said to have had a tower, the pinnacles of which were used in rebuilding that of Little Petherick. At Credis, in this parish, formerly stood a nunnery, attached to the monastery of St. Bennett's, in the parish of Lanivet: the land still belongs to the poor of that parish.

Contains 3073 acres.

PAUL OR ST. PAUL.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. It stretches on the western side of Mount's bay, and includes the two populous villages of Mousehole and Newlyn. The church and tower, which stand on elevated ground, and are conspicuous at a considerable distance, are about three miles from Penzance by the public road, but only a mile and three quarters in a straight direction; their bearing is south-south-west.

The church was thoroughly repaired and newly pewed in 1829, at an expence of £600, and contains a monument to Colonel Godolphin, with his arms and coat of mail, with several other splendid marble monuments, tombs, and stones, to commemorate the ancient and respectable families of this neighbourhood.

In the churchyard there is an epitaph to Dolly Pentreath, who died at the age of 101, written both in Cornish and English, the latter of which is as follow.—

“ Old Doll Pentreath, one hundred ag'd and two;
Both born and in Paul parish buried too:
Not in the church, with people great and high,
But in the church-yard doth old Dolly lie.”

The church was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595, and according to an inscription within the interior, rebuilt in 1600. Respecting this church, a curious fact lately occurred. Some years since, the roof of the southern

porch was repaired. On removing the slates, &c. a wooden supporter of the roof exhibited marks of the fire which had partially injured it. The carpenter, Bodinnar, aware of the curiosity, preserved the wood thus burnt, which is distributed in pieces among the neighbouring gentlemen. We cannot but remark, how well the circumstance of a single supporter of the roof of the porch being burnt, (and that the one nearest the body of the church) confirms a tradition still current in the west—viz. “That the Spaniards met some females carrying wood and furse, and driving them into the church, compelled them to let down their burdens near the south porch, the door of which they set open, to receive the blast of a strong south wind. The direction of the wind consumed the church, but preserved the porch, though when the flame got to its height it might momentarily affect the part of the porch nearest the door. On this subject it is said that the thick stone division at the back of Trewarveneth seat (which has puzzled many people) is a part of the old building which escaped the fire. In this conflagration the ancient registers of this church were wholly consumed, and a new era commenced immediately after this event in its records of mortality. The first entry that is made is of Jenkin Keigwin of Mousehole, who was killed by the Spaniards, and was buried July 24th, 1595.”

Mousehole, which is also called “Port Enys,” is of great antiquity. It is situated on the western shore of Mount’s bay in the English Channel; and though at present only a fishing village, was formerly of considerable importance. In 1293, Henry de Tyes obtained for

it the grant of a weekly market, which was held on Tuesday, to which was afterwards added an annual fair for three days on the festival of St. Barnabas. This grant was confirmed to Alice de Lisle in 1313, when the duration of the fair was extended to seven days. A new quay was constructed in 1392; and the village appears to have advanced in prosperity till 1595, when with the adjoining village of Newlyn, it was burnt by the Spaniards, since which time its market and fair have been discontinued. The pilchard and mackarel fisheries are carried on here and at Newlyn to a very great extent; and the London market, in the early part of the season, is chiefly supplied with mackarel from this place, by way of Portsmouth. There are eighty boats and seans employed in the fisheries belonging to this port, which is still defended by two batteries, and by the coast guard stationed here.

A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was situated near the extreme verge of the shore, was destroyed in 1414, by an encroachment of the sea; and according to Leland, there was a chapel, dedicated to St. Clement, on a small island opposite to the village.

There was formerly a chapel in the town, which measured thirty-two feet in length, and eighteen in width. The ruins were converted about forty years ago, into a dwelling-house. Within a stupendous mass of rocks, facing the island, is a cavern, of most amazing height, and length. It is divided by a natural partition, into two apartments, and the fall of the drops of water, which are formed from the moisture that distils through the rock, produces a slight echo through the dreary

enclosure. A little above the town stands a pillar, commemorative of a deliberate murder.

Mousehole is rendered notable by antiquaries for having been the residence of old Dolly Pentreath, the last woman known to speak the Cornish language. In the year 1773, she was eighty-seven years old, and maintained partly by the parish, and partly by fortune-telling and gabbling Cornish. In the former period of her life she supported herself by selling fish, and was well known in the market of Penzance, where, at twelve years of age, she sold her wares in the Cornish language.

Mousehole contains a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Newlyn is also of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance previously to its being burnt by the Spaniards in 1595. It is now a very considerable village, consisting of one principal street nearly half a mile in length, from which several smaller streets branch off in various directions. The harbour is small but commodious, and is accessible to vessels of one hundred tons burden, which may ride here in safety; it is chiefly frequented by the boats and seans employed in the pilchard and mackarel fisheries, which are carried on here, as well as at Mousehole, to a much greater extent than on any part of the coast of Cornwall. There are three hundred boats and seans employed in the fisheries belonging to this port, and not less than two hundred cellars for the curing of pilchards, of which immense numbers are taken during the season, which begins in July and ends in October. The mackarel found in this place are in high repute, and the London market

is supplied with them during the early part of the season, by way of Portsmouth. The coast abounds with turbot, dories, mullet, cod, ling, haddocks, pullings, whittings, soles, plaice, bream, congers, crayfish, lobsters and crabs. Not far from the village, on the road to Mousehole, is a four-gun battery for the defence of the coast, and near it is a furnace for heating shot. A large brewery is carried on here.

There was formerly a chapel at Newlyn, which is said to have been burnt by the Spaniards.

Newlyn contains places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

The land in general in this parish is fertile, yielding profitable crops of corn; and in most places the soil is congenial to the growth of potatoes. The land that stretches along towards the margin of the sea between Newlyn and Mousehole, is particularly adapted for raising early crops of this valuable root. This land produces the earliest kidney potatoes in England. Unless the season be unpropitious, there are generally some drawn about the first of May.

Trewarveneth House is an old quadrangular building, erected chiefly with coarse moorstone. The principal entrance into the court, is under a low stone arch, and the whole of the interior has a cold mean appearance, such indeed as cannot be witnessed in any other aged mansion throughout the county.

Boakenna, a highly romantic seat, commands a splendid sea view, and is beautifully wooded.

At Keris, in this parish, are remains of a Druidical temple, here called the Roundago, near which, in 1723,

was discovered a small vault, eight feet long and six feet deep, in which was found an urn of the finest red clay, containing small brass coins.

A national school for boys and girls is supported partly by subscription and by trifling payments of the children.

An almshouse for six poor men and six women was founded in 1709, by Captain Stephen Hitchens, who endowed it with land now producing about £100 per annum.

Besides the chapels referred to at Mousehole and Newlyn, the Baptists have also a place of worship in this parish.

Contains 2865 acres.

PELYNT OR PLYNT.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of West, and lies about eight miles south-south-west from Liskeard ; three west-north-east from Looe ; and two due north from Polperro.

The church is an ancient edifice, supported by buttresses, and has a tower, which contains a good set of bells. It consists of two long, and two small aisles, projecting on the southern side, and which are distinguished by the names of Trelawny aisle, and Achym aisle, in allusion to two ancient families by whom, it is probable, they were erected. At the east end of the south aisle stands a lofty monument, decorated with a profusion of figures, and inscribed to Francis Buller, esq.

who died in 1615. On the opposite side is placed a monument, in memory of Edward Trelawny, who is mentioned by Carew, amongst the Cornish lawyers, and died in 1630. In Achym aisle stands a large carved stone, which appears to have been formerly the cover or table of a tomb. It bears the full-length effigy of William Achym, esq. in armour, date 1583. Under the wood floor of Trelawny aisle, is the family vault, and round the walls are several monuments, helmets, swords, &c. also the mitre, or crosier of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Queen Anne. There are also some stately marble monuments, and tablets inscribed to the families of Roberts and Vyvyan

Trelawny House is an intermixture of ancient and modern architecture, although the whole wears the feature of antiquity. The eastern front, which contains two Gothic towers, was erected by Lord Bonville, and the chapel on the southern side, was rebuilt by Bishop Trelawny, in 1701. The greater part of the house was rebuilt by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, soon after he purchased the estate. It was partly destroyed by fire, about the middle of the last century, and again rebuilt by Edward Trelawny, esq. governor of Jamaica. The interior of the chapel is handsomely wainscotted, and has the following inscription :—

“This chapel was consecrated by the Right Rev. Father in God, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bart. lord-bishop of Exeter, on Monday, 23rd day of November, Anno Dom. 1701.”

Many of the apartments are ornamented with good paintings, particularly the hall, where are excellent full-length portraits of their majesties George III. and Queen Charlotte, taken soon after their coronation: there are also many family pictures. The grounds at Trelawny are beautifully diversified by hill and dale, hanging woods, and open eminences. The scenery around Trelawny mill wears an aspect of unusual tranquillity, and affords a rich variety for the pencil of the artist.

Jonathan Trelawny, bart. Bishop of Winchester, who was committed to the tower in the reign of James II., for his strong attachment to the Protestant cause, was so respected by the Cornish, that an insurrection in his favour might easily have been excited among them. Some lines which were then composed on the occasion, are still well remembered, and they pass on with the progress of time from generation to generation. In this composition the following couplet occurs.

“And shall Trelawny die?

Then thirty thousand Cornishmen shall know the reason why.”

Trenake, formerly a seat of the Achyms, and Wilton, originally a seat of the Bullers, are also in this parish.

Certain traces of a Roman road were discovered some few years ago, between Pelynt church town and Fowey. The course was marked by several ancient barrows, which on being opened, were found to contain sepulchral urns, coins, and implements of war.

Contains 4170 acres.

PERRAN-ARWORTHAL.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of Kirrier, and is about five miles and a half from Truro, and four from Penryn. Its only village of any magnitude is Perran-well, which lies on the old road leading from Truro to Falmouth, and also to Helston; for at the western extremity of this village the roads separate, one stretching to the latter place, and the other through Penryn to the former. On the road which leads from Perran-well to Falmouth, is Perran-wharf or Perran-cove; part of which is in this parish. Of the works carried on at this place, some notice has been taken in the history of Milor.

The church is a small humble fabric, which overlooks the river, and although destitute of every proper ornament, may claim attention from its venerable aspect, and the interesting spot on which it is situated.

The monstrous tales which ignorance, superstition, romance, and credulity have conspired to attach to St. Piran, to whom this church and two others are dedicated, are sufficient to cover his memory with an air of fable, and to bring his history into contempt. St. Petrock is said to have floated from Ireland to Padstow upon an altar, and St. Piran performed his voyage upon a mill-stone! His legend indeed still magnifies his sanctity and his power, by attributing to him miraculous virtues which he never knew. He is said to have entertained ten Irish kings and their armies eight days, with the flesh of three cows only; to have restored to life dead men and hogs,

and to have lived two hundred years after his arrival in Cornwall.

Perran Vale is watered by a stream abounding with excellent trout, and the scenery is highly picturesque. In this pleasant vale on the Perran-well side are comfortable habitations, apparently sheltered from every storm that blows. The plantations raised round the abode of Mr. Fox, thrive with peculiar luxuriance, and give variety to the diversified scenery, which arises from the effects of labour and machinery, and the commanding hills which fringe the borders of Carclew. Tullimaar, a newly built mansion, stands on the side of the road, surrounded with beautiful shrubberies and fine gardens. No spot in Cornwall has been more improved than this, and hardly any more delightful. The eminences surrounding the creek, to a large extent, are covered with thriving plantations.

Near Perran-well is an extensive manufactory of arsenic, the material for which is procured from the horizontal flues of the several tin roasting houses in the county; this manufacture was after several previous failures, brought to perfection by the late Dr. Richard Edwards of Falmouth, the first person in the kingdom who succeeded in making marketable arsenic; the principal part of the arsenic produced here is sent to London and exported to France.

The new road from Truro to Falmouth passes through Perran-wharf; and a rail-road communicating with the Redruth and Gwennap mines, has been constructed to the wharf for facilitating the conveyance of the mineral and other produce of the surrounding districts.

At Bisson is an ancient bridge of five arches over the river Carnon, which flows through the parish. There is a smelting-house at this place; the making of nails is also carried on to a considerable extent, and a large blanket and carpet manufactory affords employment to many persons.

A school, conducted upon the Lancasterian system, is supported by Charles Fox; esq., and by weekly payments of one penny from each of the children, of whom one hundred and ten receive instruction. An infants' school also is supported at the expence of Mr. Fox.

There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians.

Contains 1229 acres.

PERRAN-UTHNOE.

THIS parish is situated in the east division of the hundred of Penwith; and is about one mile and a quarter south-east from Marazion, and about four miles and a half nearly east from Penzance.

The church is an ancient building, and stands in a valley near the sea, but contains nothing remarkable.

Goldsithney, which is a large and populous village, lies on the great road leading from Penzance to Redruth and Truro. At this village a large annual fair is held on the fifth of August, for cattle, coarse cloth, hardware, and various other articles; and when the weather is inviting, it is generally frequented by a vast concourse of people. At what time this fair began, or by what authority it was primarily established, no records are

known to inform us. A tradition however prevails, that this fair was originally held at Sithney by the singular charter of suspending a glove on a pole, with which some enterprising person ran off, and escaped his pursuers; and finally suspending it at Goldsithney he established the present fair. In confirmation of this tradition it is asserted, that a glove was hung out at this place as a trophy, and a substitute for a charter, during several years after the event is said to have happened. It is no contemptible confirmation of this tradition, that the churchwardens of Sithney long continued to receive one shilling per annum as an acknowledgment, from the lord of the manor of Goldsithney, who was deemed proprietor of the fair.

Acton Castle is a strong modern building, situated on a bold part of the cliffs, facing the British Channel, and commands a beautiful and extensive land and sea view.

An ancient chapel dedicated to St. James is said formerly to have existed at Goldsithney, but of this there are no remains. The Wesleyan Methodists have at present a commodious chapel in this village.

Contains 924 acres.

PERRAN-ZABULOE.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Pyder. It is about five miles from Truro, six from Redruth, and something less than two from St. Agnes.

The church is situated on an open common, and consists of two regular aisles, a cross aisle on the north

side, and a tower. In the north aisle is placed a neat tablet of white marble, on the top of which is the regent's plume. The tablet contains a list of subscribers, &c. towards the building.

The ruins of the old churches are to be seen in the sand, where thousands of human bones, even whole skeletons lie exposed, and strange as it may appear, the showers of sand which are continually wafted over this solitary spot, scarcely ever alight on these melancholy relics of mortality. One of these ancient churches was collegiate for a dean and canons in the time of Edward the Confessor, and had the privilege of sanctuary. They were both overwhelmed by the sand. The present church which stands near the village of Lambourn, was consecrated in 1805.

This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, includes the small harbour of Perran Porth, in which are several seans employed in the pilchard fishery off the coast. The beach is a firm smooth sand, well adapted for sea-bathing, and is much frequented for that purpose by visitors who obtain lodging and accommodations in several cottages by the sea side. The western portion of this parish is very populous, and is inhabited chiefly by miners, who live in detached cottages thickly scattered over the commons, and are employed in the mines.

Near the village of Lambourn is St. Perran's well, to which miraculous efficacy was attributed in the cure of diseases: it is enclosed with an ancient stone building, now in ruins. About a mile and a half from the well is St. Perran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphi-

theatres, for the celebration of games and sports ; and there are also several ancient earthworks within the parish.

This parish also contains the ruins of eight ancient chapels, and on a small island near Tywarnhaile is another called Engarder, of which some remains were visible in 1733.

On the estate of Penhale is a valuable and extensive rabbit warren. There are others of the same description on the adjoining sands, containing several hundreds of acres. These are found to answer exceedingly well in these otherwise unprofitable wastes, as the rabbits burrow in the sandy hillocks, and thrive on the scanty herbage which vegetates on the surface, and in the adjacent grounds.

Chiverton, a handsome modern seat, is situated in a part of the country, where nature appears in her most forlorn attire ; yet by industry and expence, Chiverton displays many beauties, consisting of neat sheets of water, fine gardens, and thriving plantations.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 9499 acres.

LITTLE PETHERICK.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of Pyder. It is about six miles north from St. Columb, and about three due south from Padstow.

The church, with an old grist mill, and some adjoining cottages, are situated in a deep dell, through which the

road passes between St. Issey and Padstow; and being intermixed with masses of foliage, form together, a group of objects singularly picturesque and beautiful. The first is a small edifice, with a tower and pinnacles, seated on an abrupt projection of rock, with an arch thrown across the road, that gives entrance to the burial ground. The buildings are fringed with ivy, and shaded with elms and sycamore. The interior of the church was beautified in 1831, at the expence of the rector and his son, and contains a fine copy of Fox's Book of Martyrs, in three volumes folio, published in 1684. Near the alter stands a slate monument, in memory of the Rev. John Betty, who died in 1634. The walls of the burial ground are washed by a considerable stream, which is crossed in front of the miller's house, by an aged bridge, and at high tides mingles with the waters of the Camel, which flow up through a narrow solitary creek, darkened by rocks, and overspreading leafage.

This parish is situated near the shore of the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by a small river, which is navigable for barges, and flows into the river Camel. A handsome bridge has been built by subscription over this tributary stream, which adds much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

A National school has been established, the Society having granted £50 for the erection of the buildings,

— Carthew, esq., built an almshouse for two poor widows not receiving parochial relief, and endowed it with a small portion of land,

Contains 1315 acres.

SOUTH PETHERWIN.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of East. Its distance from Launceston, which is its post and market town, is about two miles in a direction that is south-west. South Petherwin is thus designated by its prefix, to distinguish it from North Petherwin, which is in Devonshire.

The church is charmingly embosomed in trees, and the dial of its clock, and tower, discerned amid the foliage, is seen with pleasing effect by passengers. The interior of this ancient fabric, is divided into a nave, chancel, and side aisles; and in the centre stands a filigreed pulpit, of beautiful workmanship. The windows still retain a few stained ornaments, among which are two shields of arms; but to what families they belonged, cannot be ascertained. There are several stately marble monuments, and sculptured stones, with arms, &c., commemorative of the families of Manaton, Walter, Medland, Morgan, and others. Among the epitaphs in the burial ground, the singularity of the following, may deserve insertion:—

“Beneath this stone, Humphry and Joan,
Together rest in peace;
Living indeed they disagreed,
But here all quarrels cease.”

The parsonage house is a handsome mansion, situated at the head of a neat paddock, bounded with modern plantations. It commands from its elevated site, many

pleasing and extensive prospects. The eastern view looks over thousands of acres of fertilized land, bounded by the elevated waste of Dartmoor; whilst a little towards the north, the castle of Launceston, distant about two miles, is a most beautiful and interesting object.

The church town may be considered as one of the most agreeable spots in this part of the county, and is a thoroughfare from Launceston to Liskeard. There is an inn, and several other dwellings.

Tregoddick is a place of considerable antiquity; and in the time of Mr. Carew's writing, it appears to have been one of the most respectable mansions in Cornwall. The great hall is still entire, and among the internal decorations are to be seen the arms of Queen Elizabeth.

Trebursey House, which was erected a few years since at a great expence, is situated amidst retired though picturesque scenery, about a mile and a half west of Launceston. The buildings are large and noble, and exhibit a singular association of modern taste, with ancient gloomy magnificence.

Botathan, Tremeal, Lanlake, and Trevozah, ancient seats, are chiefly occupied as farm-houses.

About one hundred and seventy-two years since, a ghost is said to have made its appearance in this parish in a field about half a mile from Botathan. In the narrative which is given of this occurrence, it is said to have been seen by a son of Mr. Bligh, aged about sixteen, by his father and mother, and by the Rev. John Ruddle, master of the grammar school of Launceston, and one of the prebendaries of Exeter, and vicar of Althernon. The relation given by Mr. Ruddle is in substance as

follows:—Young Mr. Bligh, a lad of bright parts and of no common attainments, became on a sudden pensive, dejected, and melancholy. His friends observing the change without being able to discover the cause, attributed his behaviour to laziness, an aversion to school, or to some other motive which they suspected he was ashamed to avow. He was, however, induced after some time to inform his brother that in a field through which he passed to and from school, he was invariably met by the apparition of a woman, whom he personally knew while living, and who had been dead about eight years. Ridicule, threats, and persuasions were alike used in vain by the family to induce him to dismiss these absurd ideas. Mr. Ruddle was however sent for, to whom the lad ingenuously communicated the time, manner, and frequency of this appearance. It was in a field called Higher Broomfield. Mr. Ruddle, after this communication, went to the field by himself on the 27th July, 1665, and walked for about an hour in meditation and prayer, soon after he saw the ghost, and spoke to it several times, and after some conversations it quietly vanished and never appeared afterwards. In a written document left by Mr. Ruddle the above relation is authenticated.*

* Mr. Ruddle says, "These things are true, and I know them to be so, with as much certainty as eyes and ears can give me; and until I can be persuaded that my senses all deceive me, about their proper objects, and by that persuasion deprive myself of the strongest inducement to believe the Christian religion, I must and will assert that the things contained in this paper are true. As for the manner of my proceeding, I have no reason to be ashamed

The countess of St. Germans appointed a mistress to teach thirty poor children, and paid her a salary of £ 12 per annum, which since her decease has been continued by her daughter.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 4710 acres.

PHILLACK.

THIS parish is situated in the east division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies nine miles north-east from Penzance, about the same distance from Redruth, bearing west-south-west, and ten miles nearly north-west from Helston. Its nearest town is St. Ives, from which it is distant about five miles.

The church is seated on the northern side of Hayle Harbour, its base being nearly buried in sand. The interior is extremely plain, having only one solitary monument to the memory of Erasmus Pascoe, who died 15th June, 1723.

COPPER-HOUSE is grown to a respectable town, and contains many well-built houses, a post-office, shops, two respectable inns, and an extensive population. It has a convenient market-house, for the accommodation

of it. I can justify it to men of good principles, discretion, and recondite learning, though in this case I chuse to content myself in the assurance of the thing, rather than be at the unprofitable trouble to persuade others to believe it, for I know full well with what difficulty relations of so uncommon a nature and practice obtain belief."

of those who frequent it with articles for sale, and is a very improving place.*

At Angarrack, one mile east of Hayle, is a tin smelting-house, which gives employment to a number of individuals, and is the first manufactory of the kind ever established in Cornwall.

According to Dr. Borlase, Theodorick, a Cornish king and pagan prince, had established his castle at Reviere, before the year 460, as at that time he is said to have murdered eleven Bishops and a numerous train of attendants, who had just landed from Ireland, fearing that they would turn away the attachment of his subjects from the religion of their ancestors. No memorials of this ancient castle are at present visible, the ruins having probably been buried in the sands.

That Phillack was formerly a much larger and more valuable parish than it is at present, may be presumed from its being rated in the *liber valorum* of Henry VIII., as high as most parishes in Cornwall. This is easily accounted for. On the highest part of the beach between Hayle and St. Ives, rafters, slates, and other articles belonging to houses, have been found buried in the sand; which would intimate that the land extended further north formerly than it does at present; and that the sea has greatly encroached on this coast. But Phillack has found the sand a still greater enemy than the sea. Even now, after high winds, the tops of the side-walls of houses may be distinctly seen in one of the Towans or sand hills between Phillack and Gwithian.

* See page 163, vol. i.

A few houses around the church composed the principal village in the parish, until the end of the seventeenth century.

Leland speaks of two ancient castles in this parish viz. — Theodore's Castle, and Castle Cayle, within the moat of the latter there is now a farm-house, the old building being totally destroyed.

Reviere is pleasantly situated, and commands a view of the extensive works at Copper-house and its vicinity. Trevassack, an ancient seat, is now converted into small dwellings. There are many respectable houses in this parish, among which are those of the rectory, and Pedenpol.

The Methodist chapel at Copper-house and several of the houses are built with square masses of scoria; and the fields at Raviere are divided with slabs.

An ancient cemetery was discovered a few years since, on enlarging the churchyard, and several stone graves, in which were perfect skeletons were found on the removal of a sand bank, together with several stone basins and some stags' horns.

A parochial school is supported by subscription.

Contains 2575 acres.

PILLATON.

THIS parish is situated in the middle division of the hundred of East. It is about four miles south from Callington, and about six north-west from Saltash.

The church, which has a good tower, is a respectable edifice, built with square blocks of granite. It consists

of two long aisles, and a small transverse aisle on the southern side, which contains some plain marble monuments, inscribed to the Tillies, late of Pentillie Castle. The south aisle contains an inscription to Ralph Eliot, fifty years minister of this parish; date 1625. Adjoining to the burial ground, is an inn, and several other dwellings.

Pentillie Castle is seated on a bold knoll, which rises almost perpendicularly from the navigable waters of the Tamar. The present mansion which is in the most elegant Gothic style, is chiefly composed of Portland stone, and forms a most striking ornament to this part of the country. The interior is very elegantly finished, and the lobby has one of the finest painted windows in England. The figures were collected from various parts of Europe, but chiefly from Italy; and the drawing and colouring are very rich and beautiful. A pedestal in the quadrangle, supports a full length statue of Sir James Tilly, with a roll in his hand, and in the fashionable costume of Queen Anne's reign. The lands round Pentillie Castle, are extremely hilly, and those parts which border on the Tamar, are covered with ancient woods, which are alternately disposed in deep and extensive masses of impenetrable shade, or in scattered and beautiful groups, that adorn the more exposed and verdant eminences. At a small distance from the northern side of the mansion, rises a natural mount, of a conical form, planted with firs, and other evergreens. The top is ornamented with a stone temple, and beneath its floor is a vault, wherein Sir James Tilly, once owner of the place, ordered himself to be interred, and "therein," as

he piously observed, " he should wait the coming of the general resurrection."

Another writer adverting to this circumstance, says, " Mr. Tilly was a man of wit, and had by rote, all the ribaldry and common-place jests against religion and scripture, which are well suited to display pertness and folly, and to unsettle a giddy mind. In general, the witty atheist is satisfied with entertaining his co-temporaries; but Mr. Tilly wished to have his sprightliness known to posterity. With this view, in ridicule of the resurrection, he obliged his executors to place his dead body, in his usual garb, and in his elbow chair, upon the top of a hill, and to arrange on a table before him, bottles, glasses, pipes and tobacco. In this situation he ordered himself to be immured in a tower of such dimensions as he prescribed, where he proposed, he said, patiently to await the event. All this was done; and the tower, still enclosing its tenant, remains as a monument of his impiety and profaneness."

A dreadful thunder-storm happened near this seat, August 2nd, 1757, at which time, James Tilly, esq., and some of his servants, were seated in a boat, about a half a mile from the house, waiting for the coming of the tide, in order to throw out a net for catching salmon. A peal of thunder burst suddenly over their heads, and on looking round in the moment of astonishment, the grass in the adjoining lands, appeared to be in a general blaze. A ball of fire passing near them, killed one man in the boat, carried away part of Mr. Tilly's hat, and greatly injured him and several others.

Pillaton Mills, are most romantically situated in a deep valley, where the Lynher is crossed by a bridge, enveloped in shade: the miller's house, rests on the edge of a perpendicular cliff, and the whole has a very picturesque appearance.

Contains 1957 acres.

ST. PINNOCK.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of West. It lies about eight miles east-north-east from Lostwithiel, and about four west-south-west from Liskeard.

The church, which is situated in a bottom, contains nothing remarkable.

A stream called Herod's Foot, runs through the parish.

A school is supported by subscriptions, amounting to £10 per annum.

Nothing remarkable has ever occurred in St. Pinnock, to render it particularly memorable. It has neither been the scene of warlike exploit, nor the theatre of scientific research; and therefore it contains but few materials for history.

Contains 2674 acres.

POUGHILL.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton, stretching in part on the margin of the north channel, and being about one mile

from the town of Stratton, in a direction that is nearly north-west.

The church is situated in a picturesque valley, opening towards the sea, and the pinnacles of the tower, seen among the surrounding foliage, have a pleasing appearance. The entrance is lined by rows of beech trees, whose upper branches are joined together in a natural arch, through which the passing air breathes a cooling freshness in the summer season; a pleasing shade is also thrown over a Gothic porch, which supports a sepulchral monument. On this monument is portrayed, in a recumbent posture, the effigy of Lawrence Bragenton, vicar of this church, who died in 1723. Another monument placed against the adjoining wall, is inscribed to Zacinthe, wife of the Rev. Digory Jose, and daughter of William Elliot, esq. receiver-general of this county, who died in 1772. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two spacious aisles, supported by neat pillars, and pointed arches. The seats are in general open benches, formed of carved oak, and ornamented with the arms of Grenville, Gilbert, Arundell, Kempthorne, and other ancient families. There are also several other monuments, tablets, and stones recording the families of Avery, Stevens, Orchard, Phillips, Warmington, and others.

In Bushill House are preserved several articles of that costly furniture, which once enriched the house of Stowe; and the kitchen floor is partly laid with the Roman tessellated pavement. The state bed, which once belonged to the Earl of Bath, is here well preserved, adorned with historical groups, elegantly carved and gilded; as are also the pillars which support the canopy.

Broomhill, Maer, Hill, Reeds, and Flexbury, are the other gentlemen's seats.

Poughill has been rendered famous in the annals of this county for the memorable battle which was fought near the town of Stratton during the civil wars, between the Earl of Stamford, who commanded the parliamentary forces, and Sir Beville Grenville who directed the royalists.

It is said by William of Worcester, that in a contest between Lord Bonville and the Earl of Devon, Nicholas Radford who acted as counsel for the former, and who lived in this parish, was maliciously assassinated in 1437 in his own house, by Thomas eldest son of the said Earl, who afterwards succeeded to the title of his father.

Mr. Digory Jose gave the sum of £100 to the poor of this parish.

Contains 1759 acres.

POUNDSTOCK.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Lesneweth. Its nearest town is Stratton, from which it is distant about six miles. From Launceston it is about thirteen miles, and from Camelford it is eleven.

The church is a venerable edifice, situated in a secluded valley. The interior has nothing particular or attractive in its appearance, excepting an ancient monument, at the east end of the south aisle, whereon is the effigy of John Trebarfoot, who died in 1630. The north

aisle contains the arms of the Penfound family. In the burial ground, which is shaded by heavy foliage, stands a tomb, with the following inscription :—

"Here lies the body of Charles Manaton, of this parish, carver, and freeman of the city of London, who was buried the 20th day of June. Anno Domini 1732, aged 72.

The carving it hath been an art of old,
And curiously was overlaid with gold;
As in the Ark, and Solomon's Temple bright,
With Cherubims, most glorious to the sight.
So also it is useful in these later days,
Which did th' intombed artist's honour raise;
That after ages of his praise may sing,
And every Muse a wreath of laurel bring,
To grace his brows for this most noble thing."

Trebarfoot House, which is falling into decay, is pleasantly situated among some uneven grounds, well wooded, near the cliffs of the Bristol Channel.

Penfowne, or Penfound. The house is an ancient building, now the residence of a farmer. On one of the chimney pieces are preserved the arms of Penfound.

Woolston House, together with a private chapel, was pulled down some few years ago, and a farm-house has been erected on the site.

Calmady, an ancient inheritance of the Calmady family, is now occupied by a farmer.

Poundstock is bounded on the west by Widemouth bay, in the Bristol Channel.

Contains 4304 acres.

PROBUS.

PROBUS is situated in the west division of the hundred of Powder. From Grampound it is about three miles west, about three north from Tregony, and five east-north-east from Truro.

The church is a large Gothic building, the interior of which has of late years undergone considerable improvement. It has a handsome altar, and on the glass of the window over it, are preserved the arms of the Wolvedon family. On the floor of the south aisle are the effigies of a man and woman, said by tradition, to be those of John and Joan Wolvedon: the inscription is taken away. Against the wall of the same aisle is placed an elegant monument of fine marble, in memory of Thomas Hawkins, esq., father of the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. The back ground is composed of dark marble, relieved by beautiful white, highly polished. It represents a dejected female, the right hand resting on a vase, and in the left hand is a profile of the deceased gentleman. Above is a seraph, bursting through clouds, and unfolding a label, whereon are the words "He is not dead, but sleepeth." At the west end of the church is a gallery, of singular, early workmanship, and on the floor is laid a stone tablet, in memory of the Rev. William Cornish, who died in 1789. Also of Mrs. Jane Cornish, his wife. The tower is remarkable for its fine form, and elegant workmanship; it was erected about the middle of the sixteenth century, chiefly of wrought granite, and is now nearly

over-run with lichen. It is one hundred and eight feet in height, from the foundation to the battlements, and the angles are supported by double buttresses, which become more slender as they ascend, and terminate in beautiful foliated pinnacles, rising in eight different clusters. Every part of this interesting monument is ornamented with small sculptured figures, such as trees, fleur-de-lis, animals, and human faces. The north and south sides, contain three Gothic niches, which we may suppose were intended for the reception of the statues of saints; but the great overthrow of papal superstition, which happened about the time of its erection, most likely opposed their admission. The interior contains a clock and six excellent bells. Besides the church, which will hold a large congregation, there were formerly chapels at Golden, Hellan, Treworgy, Trelowthas, and some say that the school-house was once a chapel. There was also a chapel or oratory in Trenowith Wood, and another dedicated to St. George.

The church town, which stands on the summit of a hill, is a village of some considerable note, having been much improved.

Trewithian is situated about a mile to the east of the church town, and the house and grounds have a fine appearance, when viewed from the old road leading towards Grampound. The interior displays a peculiar degree of neatness, and from the windows of the saloon, there is a delightful view over the lawn, and also a rich landscape distance. The ceiling of this fine apartment is supported by elegant Corinthian pillars, and the walls are enriched with some excellent family portraits. The

other apartments are hung with a variety of paintings, and among others, there are several portraits of the Basset family. The library is well stocked with books, and among them there are several scarce works.

Golden House. Nearly the whole of this mansion and chapel have been destroyed, but the detached buildings exhibit several effigies, carved in stone, and a curious dial of an old clock. Lamellan House is a neat built brick edifice.

Trehane House has a large white front, in conformity with the style of building which prevailed about a hundred years ago. The situation is a retired one, and the lands around it are agreeably fertilized.

The feast of this parish, which is popularly denominated *Probus and Grace*, is kept in the beginning of July. "The husband and wife," says Mr. Whitaker, "I suppose were martyred together. But who was Probus? In Bede's Martyrology, where as a Roman we might expect to find him, he does not occur. Tradition says they were married."

Probus contains the site of several ancient encampments and fortifications, of which the one at Golden is the most remarkable. There was formerly a chapel near Tresillian Bridge, but of this there are no remains.

A free school was founded in 1688, by Mr. John Williams, who endowed it with £10 per annum, to which was subsequently added by Mr. William Williams, a small endowment in land.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 7341 acres.

QUETHIOCK or QUTHIOCK.

THIS parish is situated in the middle division of the hundred of East. It lies about four miles south-west of Callington, and about the same distance almost due east from Liskeard. It is bounded on the east by the river Lynher, and on the west by the Tide.

The church is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a slender embattled tower, and the whole of its exterior is characteristic of venerable antiquity. The interior is spacious and lofty, and at the east end of the north aisle stands a tomb with a slate cover, whereon is engraved the effigy of Hugh Hashmond, who died in 1599.

Against the wall of a small cross aisle on the southern side is fixed a brass monument, charged with the effigies of Richard Chiverton, his wife, and eleven children. Under the feet of the wife are the following lines :—

“ My birth was in the month of May,
And in that month my nuptial day,
In May, a mayde, a wife, a mother,
And now in May, nor one nor other.
So flowers flourish, so they fade,
So things to be undone are made.
My stake here withers, yet there bee
Some lively branches sproute from me;
On which bestowe thine April rayne,
So they the livelier may remayne :
But here forbear, for why, 'tis say'd,
Tears fit the livinge, not the dead.”

At the entrance of the same aisle, which belongs to the manor of Trehunsey, are laid the brass effigies of Roger Kingdon, who died in 1471; Johanna, his wife, and sixteen children. In this church and burial ground are also several marble monuments, stones and memorials of the Ghosship, Rogers, Doney, Hawkins, Leigh, and other families.

The surrounding cottages and pleasant scenery which rise around the church form a pleasant amphitheatre of natural beauties, aided in its effects by humble industry.

Holwood, Leigh, Trerust, Trehunsey, Wooda, and Hay, are ancient seats in this parish.

Trehunsey Mill, which stands on a truly picturesque spot, is watered by the Tidi, and overhung with most charming foliage.

Dr. Borlase says in his MS. collections that there was formerly a chapel at Towen dedicated to St. Mary.

Contains 3774 acres.

RAME.

THIS parish lies in the south-east extremity of Cornwall, including within it that well known promontory uniformly denominated Rame-head or Ram-head, from which the parish seems to have derived its name. It is in the south division of the hundred of East. And measuring across Cremill Passage, it is about four miles from Devonport.

The church is situated in the sheltered side of a tremendous cliff, and has a small spire. The interior is rendered gloomy, from the heavy moorstone tracery

which partly compose its Gothic windows. It is well seated, and has two good galleries, erected in the year 1655. Near the altar, stands a neat marble monument, in memory of the Rev. Roger Ashton, D. D. He was interred in this church, in the year 1677. This monument, also records the name of Margaret, his wife, who died in the same year. There are also tablets, stones, and marble monuments, with various arms, in commemoration of the families of Ashton, Seaman, Warren, Battersbay, Opie, Treville, Edwards, and Kemp.

Ram-head. The extremity of this majestic heap, rises out of the water in a conical form, the surface interspersed with spiry rocks, and clothed with short furze, brushwood, &c. On this exposed elevation, stands a ruined chapel, built of the same stone, as that which forms the cliffs. It has an entrance on the northern side, a large window at the east end, and one of small dimensions in its northern and southern fronts. The door and window frames are all taken away, and nothing but the walls and covering now remain. The walls are about three feet thick, and the interior measures twenty two feet in length, and nine in breadth. It appears from the beam-holes, to have formerly had a gallery at the west end, with a staircase, leading to a bell, which was hung within an arched opening above. The ceiling is very curiously vaulted with moorstone, united by a strong cement, and the outside is nearly overgrown with coarse grass. By whom this edifice was erected, or at what time used for religious purposes, is no longer known. This venerable fabric serves at present as a conspicuous sea and land mark.

The Ram-head is the nearest point of land in England to the Eddystone lighthouse, Cornwall has an undoubted claim to this singular rock, and to the history connected with the building now raised on its summit.

From time immemorial the horrors of Eddystone had been a subject of dreadful contemplation and alarm to all the navigators of Britain, and of other nations who found it necessary to visit this part of the southern channel. Its situation indeed was well known; but fogs and darkness frequently prevented mariners from knowing their proximity to it, until the vessels in which they sailed gave them the awful information, by striking against its projecting crags. The frequent recurrence of accidents pointed out the necessity of adopting some measures to prevent their repetition, and these calls became more imperious as commerce increased, and accidents grew more numerous.

In the year 1696, Mr. Henry Winstanly of Littlebury in Essex, a celebrated shipwright, and noted mechanic, was employed to construct a lighthouse on this formidable rock. This arduous work he undertook; and he completed it in the year 1700. Erected amidst furious elements, it stood until the year 1703; when some repairs were found necessary, as it had sustained considerable injury from the complicated assaults of winds and waves. To superintend these repairs, Mr. Winstanly visited the rock in person; and having finished his work, he expressed to his friends in Plymouth his confidence in the stability of the edifice, by a presumptuous wish that he might be in the lighthouse during the most violent tempest that ever blew, to notice what effects it

would produce on the building he had constructed. Unhappily his wish was granted him. In the month of November, 1703, he was on the rock; and during the night which followed the day of his visit, a tremendous gale came on, such has had not been remembered for many years, which driving the waves with fury, their united force became irresistible. When morning appeared, the inhabitants of Plymouth and the adjacent shores anxiously looked towards the lighthouse, of which not a vestige was to be seen. It had been swept from its foundation during the night, and every soul within it had perished.

Three years after this melancholy catastrophe had happened, a second lighthouse was begun under the direction of Mr. Rudyard, a silk-mercator on Ludgate-Hill, assisted by Messrs. Smith and Northcott, shipwrights of Woolwich. This was constructed of timber. In July 1708, it was in such a state of forwardness, as to be furnished with a light, and in the following year it was completed. Forty-six years this edifice braved the fury of every tempest, and fully answered all the purposes of its erection. At length in 1755, owing to some carelessness in the men employed, it unfortunately took fire, and was wholly consumed.

It is by this melancholy accident that we are furnished with one of the most extraordinary incidents, that is anywhere recorded in the physical history of man. Three persons had been appointed to take care of the building, and to kindle the light every evening, and keep it burning during the night, who were on the spot when the catastrophe happened. While the flames raged on the

summit of the building, one of these was looking up and literally gaping with horror at the sight. Just at this instant, a quantity of molten lead streamed from above, and entering his mouth ran down his throat. This man, surviving the conflagration, was taken to Plymouth, where he related the circumstance of the lead entering his throat to many, not one of whom would believe the fact, as all concluded that it was impossible he should survive the accident of the boiling metal he professed to have swallowed; and in this opinion they were confirmed by his testimony, that he had suffered but little inconvenience from what it was concluded, must inevitably occasion instant and agonizing death. The man however persisted in the truth of what he had stated, nor could any reasonings or arguments induce him to alter his opinion. At the end of eleven days he expired. To ascertain this fact, as he had continued to assert it, his body was opened by Mr. Spry, a surgeon of Plymouth, who actually found seven ounces of lead in his stomach. This extraordinary circumstance Mr. Spry authenticated in a well written account, communicated to the Royal Society, which was published in vol. 49th, page 477, of the Philosophical Transactions.

Notwithstanding the disasters of the two preceding lighthouses, a third was undertaken the succeeding year 1756, by the ingenious Mr. Smeaton, who, following the simple dictates of nature, took the trunk of an oak tree as it rises from the earth for his guide. He noticed the manner in which its roots began to spread, the superior magnitude of the trunk near the ground, where these roots became incorporated, and the gradual dimi-

nution of the size as it began to ascend. Following this simple process, he prepared his materials of stone while on shore, and erected his lighthouse, that he might examine all its parts, their proportions, and connexions, before a single stone was carried to its destined spot. On the twelfth of June 1759, the first stone of this structure was actually laid; and on the ninth of October following "the plan's proud period stood accomplished!" From that time to the present hour, it has withstood the assaults of every winter's storm, and the convulsion of the elements; and perhaps it displays one of the proudest monuments which the world exhibits, of the triumphs of human art over the fury of the blast and the violence of the ocean. From previous preparations that were made to facilitate this work, less time was necessary to give it actual completion, than would otherwise have been required. For although the workmen met with frequent interruption from high-tides, rough seas, and stormy weather, they were only one hundred and eleven days, and ten hours, from their laying the foundation to their finishing the astonishing fabric. By this work the name of Mr. Smeaton is crowned with immortality. What disasters may await it in future years, it is impossible even to guess. Hitherto it has defied the rigours of more than half a century, and from the enormous stones which compose the foundation being dove-tailed into the solid rock, the building seems to be identified with the mass which supports it. Under these circumstances, it would appear that nothing less than a convulsion which should dislodge the rock, will ever be able to separate from it that fabric which the genius of Mr. Smeaton has taught it to incorporate and embrace.

The distance of this lighthouse from Plymouth is fourteen miles, and from the Ram-head between nine and ten. It stands nearly in a line between the Start Point and the Lizard, and is situated in Latitude 50. 8. north, and longitude 4. 24. west from London.

The stone used in this building is Portland and Granite, united together by a strong cement, and by every contrivance that ingenuity could invent. Portland stone was found to be less expensive in working than any other but it could not be used exclusively, as a marine animal has been found occasionally to destroy it. Mr. Smeaton therefore used the Portland stone for the internal, and the Granite for the external part of the structure. The whole accumulation of matter, from the foundation to the height of thirty-five feet, is a perfectly solid mass of stones engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength.

Above this solid mass there are four rooms, one over the other, and above all a gallery and a lantern. The floors of these chambers are of stone, flat on the upper surface, but concave below, and these are kept from pressing against the sides which support them by chains originally let into the walls. These chambers, the lantern and gallery above, and the solid mass below, measure from the native rock about eighty feet. But notwithstanding this extraordinary elevation, the waves rising on the sloping rock break with such tremendous fury at its base, as to fly in all directions around it, and to cover even its highest parts with foam and water. A situation more horrible than this must present, during a tempest, in which human beings, without having committed any

offence, are destined to reside, cannot easily be conceived.

At first there were only two light-keepers stationed on this solitary pile; but an incident of a very extraordinary and distressing nature which occurred, shewed the necessity of an additional hand: one of the two keepers took ill and died; the dilemma in which this occurrence left the survivor was singularly painful; apprehensive that if he tumbled the dead body into the sea, which was the only way in his power to dispose of it, he might be charged with murder, he was induced to keep the corpse till the attending boat arrived. Three men are now stationed here. Mr. Smeaton, speaking of a shoemaker who was engaged as a light-keeper, when in the boat which conveyed him thither, the skipper addressing him, said, "How happens it, friend Jacob, that you should choose to go and be cooped up here as a light-keeper, when you can on shore, as I am told, earn half-a-crown and three shillings a day in making leatherhose (leathern pipes so called); whereas the light-keeper's salary is but £25 a year, which is scarce ten shillings a week?" Every one to his taste," replied Jacob promptly; "I go to be a light-keeper, because I don't like *confinement*." After this answer had produced its share of merriment, Jacob explained himself by saying, that he did not like to be *confined to work*.

Of Cawsand, which contains many inhabitants, some account has been given in connexion with Kingsand, in the parish of Maker.

Rame contains 1296 acres.

REDRUTH.

REDRUTH, a market-town and parish, is in the east division of the hundred of Penwith. Its distance from Truro is about eight miles, from Falmouth ten, and from London two hundred and sixty-two.

The church is situated on the margin of the parish at the foot of Carnbre Hill about a mile from the town, to which there is a level walk. It is an elegant modern building dedicated to St. Uny, and has a flat ceiling, supported by a double row of handsome pillars. It was erected in 1761, on the site of a decayed fabric, but a fine old tower, with lofty pinnacles, containing a set of heavy bells, still remain. The church contains a monument by Chantrey to the memory of William Davey, esq. In the burial ground are several monumental stones and tombs which commemorate the ancient families of this parish and neighbourhood.

A chapel in the later style of English architecture was built in 1828, near the centre of the town, at an expence of £2,367.1.2., by grant from the parliamentary commissioners.

The town is remarkably ancient, and was originally called "Uny," from the patron saint to whom the church is dedicated. It appears to have existed previously to the division of the kingdom into parishes, and to have been a central place for the celebration of the religious rites of the ancient Britons, from which circumstance it received the appellation of *Dre Druth*, or

"the Druids' town," of which its present name is only a slight modification. This town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill on the great road from Truro to Penzance, and in the centre of a rich mining district; it consists principally of one long street indifferently paved, and is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a spring near Trefula. A subscription reading-room is well supported; and a savings bank has within the last few years been established, for which a neat building with a colonnade in front was erected. The prosperity of this place and the rapid increase of its population have arisen from the opening of some extensive tin and copper mines in the neighbourhood, the produce of which is said to realise nearly one million sterling per annum. A very extensive brewery is carried on, and a vast quantity of candles is made, chiefly for the use of the persons employed in the mines. A rail-road has been constructed under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1824, extending from the town to Point Quay in Restronguet Creek, a distance of nine miles; and a tram-road from Portreath, a distance of three miles, for facilitating the conveyance of the ore for exportation, and of timber and coals for the supply of the mines, and for other uses. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday, the latter the more considerable. The tolls and dues of the markets and of the May and August fairs belong to the lord of the manor, whose prerogative it is to appoint examiners of weights and measures. The late Lord de Dunstanville erected the neat and commodious market-house with shambles and other buildings, at his own expence. At the entrance

of the market-place a handsome stone tower supported on arches, with a clock having four dial plates, of which the east and west are illuminated, has been built at the expence of the parishioners. The court for the hundred is held here as occasion requires, for the recovery of debts to an unlimited amount; and, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 63, this town has been made a polling-place for the western division of the county. A free grammar school was built by subscription in 1803, and was for some time supported by voluntary contributions; but it is now attended only by scholars who pay for their instruction.

The application of gas to the purposes of domestic light, as a substitute for tallow and oil, was first made at Redruth by Mr. Murdoch, by whom it was soon afterwards introduced with success into the Soho manufactory, near Birmingham.

In the vicinity of Redruth town are several modern built and elegant houses, with extensive gardens, shrubberies, and plantations; these, together with the other recent improvements, makes it one of the most respectable towns in Cornwall. Numerous vestiges of its ancient occupation by the Druids are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, consisting of circles, erect stones, basins, cromlechs, cairns, and other relics.

In 1795, Peter Cox, a miner, was drinking at the Three Compasses, in Redruth, when in a fit of inebriety, blaspheming the evangelists, wishing perdition to all the kings of the earth, and drinking Tom Paine's health, on a sudden his jaw became locked, and he died on the spot, in the most excruciating torments.

Near the town a house was reported to be haunted; and, after several tenants had quitted it, the occupier in 1816 dug up the floor, and discovered at some depth below the surface, two large flat stones, covering a kind of vault apparently filled with cinders. Having removed these, he found some black mould, intermixed with teeth and fragments of human bones. These were carefully preserved, and being submitted to the inspection of a surgeon in the neighbourhood, he concluded that they were fragments of some full grown person. Nothing has transpired that can tend to unravel this mysterious deposit. The house was again forsaken by its inhabitants. It is singular, that the under surface of the stones which covered the vault had all the appearance of having being exposed to the action of fire. On this phenomenon, if such it may be termed, but one opinion can be entertained, so far as the human remains will furnish evidence, and probable conjecture may be allowed to speak. It seems to have been the body of some person that had been murdered and reduced to ashes, to conceal the fact. But by whom the fact was perpetrated, with what circumstances it was attended, or in what age it was committed, we must be content to leave unknown, until the earth and sea shall give up their dead.

Within the fence of the plantations of the vicarage, is an ancient stone, which deserves the attention of the curious.

There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 3763 acres.

ROCHE OR ROACH.

THIS parish is situated in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It lies about five miles from St. Columb, six from St. Austell, and about six and a half from Bodmin.

The church is a plain edifice, and its high embattled tower, situated on a dreary plain, at a small distance from the rock, forms a striking contrast between the works of nature and art. It was decayed and ruinous, but in the year 1822 it was nearly rebuilt by the sole exertions of the then incumbent the Rev. Mr. Fisher; whose zeal and piety was anxiously employed in soliciting the contributions of his own private friends for that benevolent purpose; but the principal part of the burden rested upon himself. It contains a Norman font; and there is a memorial of the Rev. Richard Treweek, rector, who died in 1732.

The parsonage house is a neat and commodious dwelling, and the garden and shrubberies are laid out with no small degree of elegance and taste.

Rosemellen and Newton are decayed seats. Over the gateway of the latter is a stone tablet on which is the name of William Monck, with the date 1663.

Roche is rendered interesting to the curious eye, from the singularity of its rock, and the venerable walls of an ancient hermitage which still grace its summit. The mass of rocks generally denominated Roche Rock, consists of three enormous piles of craggy stones, which seem to start out of a flat heathy plain, rising at least

including the building which has been erected on its summit about one hundred and twenty feet in height, from the level plain which surrounds its base. This pile is encircled with various rocks of different dimensions, which strike the eye with all the magnificence that wild irregularity can be supposed to furnish.

That a place of so much antiquity, singularity, and fame as Roche Rock can boast, should be celebrated for some stupendous wonders we may easily conceive; and accordingly, many tales replete with prodigies and absurdities have been thrown into circulation. Among these, there is one which Mr. Carew has not hesitated to propagate. "Near the foot of Roche," he observes, "there lieth a rock level with the ground above, and hollow downwards, with a winding depth which containeth water, reported by some of the neighbours to ebb and flow as the sea." This groundless tale is still firmly believed by multitudes, although it is known with the most indubitable certainty to be a false report; since it has been repeatedly visited when not a drop of water has been in it, and no flux, or reflux, resembling the tides of the sea, was ever perceived by any eyes, except those of superstition.

Many persons in this parish positively attest, that about forty years since they actually saw, and that during several days successively, both morning and evening, armies of beings resembling the inhabitants of Lilliput, drawn up in battle array, and noticed their marches, countermarches, and apparent encounters. These phenomena were so conspicuous, that vast numbers of men dropped their labour, and mounted on such emi-

nences as they could reach on various parts of the Goss-Moor, to watch the movements of these hostile shadows. These spectators had no intercourse with each other, but were called from their labour by the singularity of the phenomena which appeared. The facts themselves they solemnly attest, and most firmly believe; and the particulars which they give in detail, plainly prove that the tales which they relate are not of their own invention. To account for appearances so extraordinary they make no pretensions; they only presume to state facts, without attempting to develop their causes or consequences. These they leave for the investigations of philosophy, which may smile at their credulity, without having the power to rob them of those ideas which they are positively assured that mere imagination could not possibly have suggested.

In the streams which descend from the eminence of Mainsborough, or Hensborough, one of the loftiest elevations in the county, some grains of pure gold are occasionally discovered, and some have been found of considerable size. A slab of tin was found about four feet below the surface, which was about three inches thick, and its width and length were in proportion: great quantities of china clay are raised in the parish, and sent to Liverpool for the potteries.

One mile and half to the north of the rock is Holy Well, said to be efficacious in curing diseases of children, of whom great numbers are brought for that purpose on Holy Thursday.

A day school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of this and the adjoining parish, is supported by subscription.

There are several places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Bible Christians.

Contains 6080 acres.

RUAN LANYHORNE.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Powder, and is about two miles and a half south-west from Tregony, and about seven east-south-east from Truro. It is rendered chiefly memorable for its ancient castle, and for affording a long residence to the late learned Rev. John Whitaker, whose name is well known in the literary world.

The church is situated in a picturesque valley which is sprinkled with cottages, and enlivened by the coming of the tides, which sweep round it with fine effect. It is a heavy Gothic edifice, with a tower of the same description. Under the floor which faces the altar, are laid the remains of the Rev. John Whitaker. The spot is distinguished by the following short inscription:—

“John Whitaker, B. D. rector,
buried Novr. 14th, 1808, aged 73.”

A similar stone is inscribed to Jane Margaret Whitaker, daughter of the above, who died Dec. 30th, 1799. An adjoining stone is inscribed to Francis Henchman, rector, and others of the family. There are also marble monuments and stones to commemorate the families of Tristean, Luke, and Morshead.

The parsonage house, which is seated near the church, was for thirty years the classical retreat of the Rev. John

Whitaker. In this calm seclusion, that eminent author, and critical genius, composed those writings, the superior learning, and depth of research displayed in which, have placed him amongst the first of our English historians; nor have perhaps his profound conceptions with respect to ecclesiastical polity, ever been equalled by the most illustrious of his contemporaries. A few days after his decease, the following lines appeared in the "Cornwall Gazette," which appear to have been written by the late Fortescue Hitchens, esq. author of "the Sea Shore," and "History of Cornwall":—

"Ah! Whitaker, Cornubia's proudest boast,
 Thou brightest gem that ever genius lost
 From her Tiara.—Must we then, deplore
 Thy last farewell, to Time's immortal shore;
 Must we, oppressed with unavailing grief,
 Seek, (where thou sought'st) but vainly seek relief
 From fair Philosophy; alas! too true;
 Oh! Wisdom's pride; oh! Virtue's child!—adieu.
 Not even age that checks fond Fancy's flight,
 And whelms the genins in lethean night,
 Could to thy powers one envious barrier raise,
 Or blast the laurels of thy well-earned praise;
 But, like a cloudless morn, thy period pass'd,
 Bright with superier virtues to the last.
 When way-worn travellers, at days decline,
 See yon grand orb, with matchless lustre shine,
 Urged by a sudden impulse of delight,
 Heedless they wander of approaching night:
 Till deeper shades o'erspread their devious way,
 And every pleasure vanishes with day.
 Thus, Whitaker, true votaries of wee!
 Robb'd of thy lustre, whither shall we go?
 Go where we list—prophetic is the strain,
 'We ne'er shall look upon thy like again!'"

The ancient seats of Trevelles and Treloak, are situated within this parish.

There was formerly a castle at Ruan Lanyhorne, with eight towers, said to have been a seat of the Erchdekne family. It was situated near an angle of the lake, at a small distance from the church, and there are still some remains of the buildings.

Mrs. Anne Luke, of Trevelles, bequeathed £200 in trust to the rector of this parish and the vicar of Verryan, for the religious instruction of children, on condition of their keeping the family vault in repair. A day school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is supported by subscription.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 1925 acres.

RUAN MAJOR.

This parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, and is about eight miles from Helston, which is its post town.

The church, and its neat tower, are seen from the surrounding commons, peeping from among a mass of foliage, but the interior of the edifice is plain, and unornamented. It consists of a nave, and two small aisles; and its only ornaments are the arms of the Erisey family.

The farmers in this neighbourhood have an advantage in common with others, where fishing coves are within their reach, of obtaining their manure, which is produced

from broken and decayed pilchards, and the bay-salt which is condemned as unfit for any further use as salt. This when purchased consists of oil, salt, and fragments of broken pilchards. It is very rich thus saturated with oil, and is sold from ten-pence to fifteen-pence per bushel. These relative species of manure are far superior to any other; and though apparently expensive when first purchased, both have been found to be more productive, and more durable in their effects, than manure procured in larger quantities for much less money. When carried from the fish-cellars, it is mixed with earth and sand; the general proportions are about forty or fifty Winchester bushels to one hundred and fifty or two hundred horse-loads of sand and earth. Thrown thus into heaps to incorporate with sand and earth, it soon dissolves, and being turned and mixed together while lying in the heap, the general mass becomes enriched, and the farmer calculates upon a prolific crop, and an advantageous harvest.

Of the extraordinary fertility which the soil thus manured acquires, some idea may be formed from the abundant produce of some prolific parts in the district of Meneage. Mr. Fraser says, "After a dressing of this kind for barley, on some lands near the Lizard, I have been assured that ninety bushels of barley, Winchester measure, have been produced on an acre, statute measure; and that it is not uncommon to have from seventy to eighty bushels, seventy-five being considered as a middling crop. Such a surprising fertility may perhaps hardly be credited; but it is supported by undeniable authority.

The manor of Erisey is partly in this parish and partly in Grade; and Erisey House is so situated as to have part of its buildings in each of these parishes. It is an ancient spacious building; but being occupied by a farmer, some parts remain useless, and are going to decay. The orchards are extensive, but the gardens retain only a small portion of their former magnificence.

In this parish, which has little to recommend it to particular notice, are the remains of an ancient chapel.

Contains 2325 acres.

RUAN MINOR.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier. It lies towards the southern extremity of Britain, and is about ten miles nearly south-south-east from Helston. Its name in Cornish signifies *the less or little river*, with its church dedicated to St. Rumon. Mr. Whitaker, quoting from Malmesbury, who has preserved the memorials of St. Rumon, says, "The scene of Rumon's retirement is fixed by his biographer, in terms that indicate the latter to have written, when his name was well known in the county. 'The Nemean wood in Cornwall,' he observes, 'was formerly very full of wild beasts. St. Rumon made an oratory for himself in the Nemean wood.' He intimates the wood to be not far from Falmouth harbour. In that vicinity, not very near indeed, but near enough for a man writing at such a distance, and to such readers,

we find two parishes dedicated to St. Rumon. These are Ruan Major and Ruan Minor, one formerly included in the other, and both were included in St. Keverne; as were also Grade and Landewednack once. Near the church of Grade is an estate, which is known from tradition to have been the residence of St. Rumon, and is therefore denominated St. Rumon at present. And as the parish of Ruan Minor is merely a narrow lingula of land between St. Grade's tenements on the opposing sides of St. Keverne and Ruan Major parishes, so are both the Ruans, Major and Minor denominated expressly, "The church of St. Rumon" in the valor of Pope Nicholas. Here then, though all traces of the name have now vanished, was the Nemean wood of Cornwall, spreading all over the broad back of the peninsula, defying by its combined powers, all the blasts that now sweep this region with so much violence, and affording warm shelter for beasts or man in the interiors of it. Here therefore was the oratory of St. Rumon, within the thickets of the Nemean wood. The thickets however had been cleared of the wild beasts when the biographer wrote the life of the saint; and the site exists only in part with any of its original wildness at present."

The church is a small gloomy building, and with its low tower, wears the feature of remote antiquity. It is seated on a hill, whence a road rapidly descends to a neat fishing-cove, called Cadgwith, which is a populous place, and has been described under the head "Grade."

Near Treleage farm is a round of ninety-three feet in diameter within the mound. The area is a garden; and the mound is raised into a hedge.

This parish is bounded in great part by the ocean, and its hills and valleys are picturesque and interesting.

A singular custom has prevailed from time immemorial in this parish, for the rector, whenever a certain field is tilled, to take from it as his tithe, as many sheaves as a horse can carry away on his back. This custom is only known by prescription, but admitted without dispute.

There are place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and the Wesleyan Association.

Contains 628 acres.

ST. SAMPSON, or GOLANT.

THIS parish is situated in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about three miles and a half south-south-east from Lostwithiel, and about two and a half from Fowey.

The church, which was formerly a chapel, subject to the priory of Tywardreath, is situated on a bold elevation, rising abruptly from the river, and has a square tower, with embattlements and vanes. The porch contains a well of water, similar to that of Menacuddle, in St. Austell. The interior has an aged appearance, and round the basement of the ceiling is carved some mutilated Latin inscriptions, in which the name of Colquite is frequently distinguished. The old carved seats exhibit the arms of Courtenay, Upton, Lower, and other ancient families. There are several monuments in the

church and burial ground, to commemorate the families of Couche, Hoskens, Young, and others.

The village of St. Sampson's is composed of a few dwellings, extending from the church, over the brow of a hill to the water's edge, where there are many picturesque ruins, and the apparent remains of an ancient fishing-town.

Grent Torfrey was formerly a seat. Here was also anciently a castle of the Earls of Salisbury the site of which is called Castle Dore.

Contains 1340 acres.

SANCREET, SANCREED, or SANCRED.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies about three miles and a half west from Penzance, and about six and a half north-east from the Land's end.

The church is a neat edifice, built at a remote period, but has undergone the usual alteration of having Grecian window-frames substituted for the Gothic; and the large panes of glass have greatly increased the light of the interior. It contains several marble monuments and stones, commemorative of the families of Hobbs, Bird, Lanyon, Fleming, and others.

In the burial ground is a singular stone cross. Tregonnebris was anciently a seat.

Sancreet Well is much resorted to by the country people, particularly on the three first Wednesdays in May, it being considered that the waters are most

effectual on those days, for the cure of scrofulous diseases, rickets, &c. Near this well stand the ruins, of a chapel, dedicated to St. Uny, but the inhabitants have a notion that the removing of the sacred materials, mud and stones, would be fatal to their posterity. There are the remains of two other chapels in this parish, equally ruinous.

The lands in this parish are very coarse, and abound with moorstones, which lie in huge masses, both on cultivated lands, and on the open commons:

In Boswen's Croft, there is an upright stone, which, like many others of a similar nature and description, is denominated Long Stone. This stone is about twelve feet in height, and of a craggy appearance. But what renders it still more remarkable, its base is surrounded with a heap of stones, thrown promiscuously together, forming a kind of sepulchral barrow, with this pillar rising through its summit. It is not improbable that the ashes of some ancient Briton of considerable distinction were deposited near this spot, and that this pillar and these stones, were brought together to mark the consecrated tomb. In the tenement called Dryft, there is another monument, which has every mark of being sepulchral.

On Bodinar there are two circles. One of these is nearly fifty-five feet in diameter, by fifty; but the other is no more than eighteen.

In this parish was found an urn, and from the lacework which surrounds it and the neatness with which it was executed, is supposed to be Roman manufacture.

Contains 3997 acres.

SENNEN.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of Penwith, and may be considered as the most westerly one in England. It is about eight miles and a half from Penzance; and stretches on the lofty cliffs which present a barrier to the surges and storms of the Atlantic.

The church is a venerable building, with a tower and pinnacles, which has a good effect when viewed from the sea, or the Scilly Islands, which in clear weather are easily distinguished from the continent of Cornwall. The interior of the church is plain and gloomy, and on the outside of the east end stands a large tomb, inscribed to William Treaton Ellis, esq. who died in 1743: above the inscription are the family arms. There is also a tomb inscribed to Dionysius Williams, esq.: date 1799. The churchyard is kept very neat, and the graves are paved with either brick or pebbles, which are regularly done up every year.

The churchtown contains several small dwellings, and a decent inn for the accommodation of travellers, which is commonly called the First and the Last, it being the first house of public entertainment from the west, and the last from the east.

Sennen, is surrounded by such shoals of rocks, that few vessels dare approach its formidable shores. The land is chiefly divided into small enclosures; and the fences are in general low, and composed of loose stones, laid one upon another without any kind of cement. The lands being extremely open, and exposed on all sides to

the sea, there is scarcely a tree of a moderate size to be seen in the parish.

Penrose House, an ancient seat, situated in a little valley, is now a farm-house. Treveare, also an ancient seat is now a farm-house.

In 1750, as a man was searching for tin at a place called Valindreath, he discovered at about thirty feet below the surface the skeleton of an animal about the size of a deer, a deer's horn, and a tree with branches.

A pilchard fishery is carried on at Sehnen Cove, and great quantities of ling are cured and dried for the London and other markets.

The Land's End, has been a place of considerable fame from the remotest periods of antiquity. It was well known in the early history of Cornwall, and was the first spot that the Phenecians made when they first visited our shores. About two hundred yards before the land terminates at Land's End, the ground rapidly declines, and the isthmus becomes very narrow; its greatest width not exceeding fifty yards. Approaching this tremendous spot, below which the waves are about two hundred and fifty feet, every rider is requested by his guide, as well as by common prudence, to alight, and walk to the awful extremity. A traveller, about twenty years since, scorning the admonitions of both, spurred on a valuable and spirited horse to the tremendous precipice, which common mortals scarcely visit on foot without a degree of dismay. The animal prior to his descent over the narrow isthmus, warned him of his danger, by manifesting strong symptoms of terror and affright. The guide in vain attempted to dissuade him of his wild

attempt; and the horse was with much difficulty pushed forward. Arriving near the point, the mingled roar of the winds and waves, the horrid forms in which the rocks appeared, and the wild scenery which was every where exhibited, so terrified the animal, that he became ungovernable. The gentleman now began to find that he had carried his foolish ambition too far. He therefore attempted to regain the ground he had indiscreetly left; but on striving to turn the animal round, it snorted, plunged, reared, and seemed insensible to every thing but the impression of dread, which was now fully communicated to its rider. The horse running backward, curvetted to the very brink of the precipice; when the rider, whose fate depended on the moment, threw himself with desperation on the ground. That very instant the horse plunged down the precipice, and falling on the crags below, was dashed to pieces. The rider was taken up half stupified with terror; and for a considerable time afterwards, he suffered from the effects of his contemptible vanity.

About eight miles from the Land's End a tremendous rock rises in the sea called *The Wolf*; a name too mournfully applicable from its having proved fatal to many ships and mariners in dark and tempestuous weather. An attempt was made some years since, to fix an enormous figure of copper on this rock, resembling a wolf. Being hollow within, it was intended to construct it in such a manner, that the mouth receiving the angry tempest, should emit a dreadful sound, corresponding with the howlings of a wolf, to warn mariners of their approach to it. It was also intended to cause bells

to be so suspended, as to ring or toll with the powerful blast, and the heaving surges, to aid the roaring of the wolf, and produce the greatest possible effect. But this benevolent design, after several ineffectual efforts had been made at a vast expence, was ultimately defeated by the violence of the elements with which the structure had to contend, and by which the philanthropic projector had nearly lost his life. It is probable that the devastations occasioned by this destructive rock, gave birth to its present name.

There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and a cemetery for the Society of Friends.

Contains 2223 acres.

SHEVIOCK.

This parish is situated in the south division of East; it is about seven miles nearly west from Devonport, and two miles south-west from St. Germans.

The church is one of the most venerable religious edifices that are to be found in Cornwall. It at first consisted of a nave and chancel, with a transverse aisle, on the southern side, called Dawney aisle; which appears to have been originally a private chapel of the family. Carew, in his mention of this place, observes, that in his time, "there runneth also a tale amongst the parishioners, how one of the Dawney family's ancestors, undertook to build the church, and his wife the barne adjoining; and that, casting up their accounts, upon finishing of their workes, the barne was found to cost

three half-peace more than the church; and so it might well fall out; for it is a great barne, and a very little church." Another aisle has since been added to the northern side, and a spire has been placed at the west end; part of which appears to have been broken off, or that it was never finished. The church contains a sumptuous monument, with the full length effigies of Sir Edward Courtenay and his lady. There are also some other monuments of great antiquity, said by Carew to belong to the ancient possessors of Shevioc, — the Dawneys; who were probably interred within the precincts of the ancient edifice, which was demolished when this church was erected. These venerable memorials of mortality still remain, but they bear the marks of much time and age.

The manor house of Shevioc, once the lordly dwelling of the Dawneys, and Courtenays, is nearly demolished; and the little that remains, has been so broken or altered, that it is impossible to discover its original consequence. More than half of the Tithe barn, spoken of by Carew, is also taken down; but the remaining part, shews it to have been of an immense size. The remains of these buildings, the venerable church, with its Gothic spire, the stately moerstone crosses, and a few humble dwellings, ever-run with vegetation, breathe throughout, an air of solitude and antiquity, that deeply impresses the contemplative mind.

Craftihole, from its elevated situation, commands many delightful prospects; and the constant passing of carriages, and travellers, gives it an air of cheerfulness. The picturesque windings of the Lyuher are seen in the most

favourable manner, and the grounds of Antony house, on its banks, present a delightful feature. South, are the vast expanse of Whitsand Bay, and the Channel, while on the other side the richness, variety, and extent of the prospect can scarcely be equalled.

Wrinkle, a village with a sea-port, about half a mile from Crafthole, has an ancient strong pier, erected at the expense of the Carews of Antony, for the security of boats and vessels of small burthens. Here are several fishermen's dwellings, and the seams have been occasionally very successful. Wrinkle is also happily situated, for yielding protection to barks, passing the channel in tempestuous weather.

Trewin is situated near Polscove Mill, adjoining the great western road. The house is modern, the grounds are finely wooded, and washed by the waters of the river Lynher.

Lescaws, Keslake, Skonner, Trethill, and Tredis, ancient seats, are chiefly reduced to farm-houses.

Contains 2122 acres.

SITHNEY.

THIS parish is in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier; it borders on Helston, although its church is nearly two miles from this borough.

The church is a very ancient edifice, with a stately tower, built of Cornish granite. The windows contain some fragments of painted glass, among which are the arms of the Penrose family. Under the floor of the interior, lie interred the remains of several respectable

families, among which are those of Borlase, Hoblyn, Arundell, Godolphin, Penrose, and Paynter. The Austron Aisle contains a marble monument, in memory of Richard Hoblyn, esq. who died February 16th, 1692, and Anne, his wife, daughter and coheirress of John Carew, esq. of Penwarne, who died in the same year. Here is also a monumental inscription to John Oliver, of Trevarnoe, and his wife, daughter of Christopher Harris, esq. of Kenegie: above the inscription are the arms of Oliver and Harris. Under the floor of the south aisle is a vault, where the Penrose family lie interred; and Borlase mentions, that in his time "there remained on a tomb, sufficient of the inscription, to shew that it was erected to Bernard Penrose, prior of St. John's Hospital, who died in 1534." Under the floor of the north aisle are interred the remains of Thomas Penaluna, esq. In the churchyard is a tomb to the memory of Christopher Wallis, esq.: there are also other tombs and stones.

Penrose House is a building of some antiquity, but it has received great additions and improvements from the family which now possesses it; and together with the lawns, park, and plantations, is a very commodious residence. But what chiefly adds to the grandeur of this seat, and constitutes its most interesting feature, is Loe Pool. The woods and plantations at Penrose, furnish the principal part of the beautiful scenery which adorns the banks of this charming lake. The rocks start-up in a variety of forms, beneath the spreading foliage, while in some places their heads appear naked and exposed, the humble shrubs, in their crevices, just struggling into life. The cliffs which border on the margin of the lake,

are particularly admired for their enchanting echoes. Near the old park wall is a remarkable echo, where the sound is said to be distinctly reverberated fourteen different times. Beyond the borders of this happy retirement, the receding hills open into various perspectives, and unfolding towards the north, admit a view of the church and tower of Helston, beyond which, the fleeting lands seem in the distance, to mingle with the clouds.

At Trevarnoe a new mansion is now in course of erection, and the gardens and plantations have been considerably improved and beautified.

Antron Lodge and Newham are modern seats; and a house, in the modern style of architecture, has recently been built near St. John's, which commands a fine view of the town of Helston and an extensive neighbourhood, and when the gardens and shrubberies are completed, it will make a delightful residence.

Porthleven is situated nearly in the centre of the Mount's Bay, and about three quarters of a mile west of the Loe Bar. The pilchard fishery is carried on at this cove, and in the bay, on an extensive scale; and there are convenient cellars for curing the fish. This place is not inferior to any part of this coast for its healthy air; hence the valetudinarian and the invalid will have little occasion to travel to Italy or the south of France, to find a mild and salubrious atmosphere; the peculiarity of its situation being such as to be sheltered by surrounding hills from the bleak winds. There are several respectable dwellings, two inns, and places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and Baptists.

At St. John's, which is situated on the eastern extremity of this parish adjoining to Helston, formerly stood an hospital. This is said to have been founded by one of the Killigrews. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist,—was distinguished by the appellation of the hospital of St. John the Baptist of Jerusalem,—and was appropriated to the benefit of such as were sick or wounded in the Holy War, and to the entertainment of Christian pilgrims or travellers, who came from that city. It was subject to the master of St. John's hospital in London, as were all others of a similar description throughout England. St. John's is supposed to be a place of considerable antiquity, and it is commonly called the city of St. John's. The remains of a monastery were discovered here a few years since, and in a field which is near this village, graves have been dug up, with human bones.

At a place about four miles north-west from Helston, there is a rude pile of stones, among which, in former ages, stood a celebrated logging rock, generally known by the name of *Mén-amber*. This name Dr. Borlase thinks to be a corruption of *Mén-an-bar*, which in the Cornish language signifies the *top-stone*. The stone itself is eleven feet long from east to west, four deep from top to bottom, and six feet wide. In former years, this stone would logg or move from side to side, with the application of a very inconsiderable force; and this circumstance, in conjunction with the traditionary accounts of its virtues and miraculous powers, which every age continued to propagate, collected together at certain seasons of the year, vast numbers of persons, who ap-

proached it with such superstitious rites as cannot easily be reconciled with the pure principles of Christianity; but which thus insensibly led them to fan and keep alive that idolatrous fire, which Druidism had originally kindled. In the days of Oliver Cromwell, when superstition struck out a new path, and it became fashionable to treat every monument of antiquity with some mark of indignity, this stone was thrown off its balance by Shruballs, the governor of Pendennis Castle; and no doubt it lost its virtues when it lost its capacity to be moved. Speed describes this monument in the following manner: "But neere Pensans and unto Mount's Bay, a farre more strange Rocke standeth, namely, Main-Amber, which lieth mounted upon others of a meaner size, with so equal a counterpoise, that a man may move it with the point of his finger, but no strength remove it out of his place."—Carew gives these lines on it.

"Be thou thy mother Nature's work,
Or prooffe of giant's might,
Worthlesse and rugged though thou show,
Yet art thou worth the sight.
This hugy rock, one finger's force
Apparently will move;
But to remove it many strengths,
Shall all like feeble prove."

The Loe Pool has been described under the head "Helston."

There are two other Wesleyan Methodists chapels in this parish, besides the one at Porthleven.

Contains 4896 acres,

SOUTHILL

THIS parish is situated in the middle division of the hundred of East. It lies about three miles nearly north-west from Callington, and about eight nearly north-east from Liskeard.

The church is a venerable Gothic structure, built solely of granite, and stands on an elevated situation. The interior consists of two spacious aisles, and a transverse one on the northern side, called Manaton Aisle; the western end opens to a square tower, which contains a set of bells. In Manaton aisle stands a curious old monument, with the effigy of Michael Hill, seated in a library, in a studious position, with one of his elbows resting on a death's head. On the floor are to be traced some ancient and almost obliterated memorials of the Manaton family. In the burial ground is a tomb dedicated to Mary, wife of John Kerswell, gent. of Penwarden, who died in 1786. There are a great number of other tombs and sculptured head-stones, which are shaded by a large plantation of firs and evergreens.

Manaton House has been taken down, and a plain dwelling erected on its site: the stables, and other remaining buildings, wear the features of antiquity, and against one of them are the letters F. M. 1687. Below the house, are to be seen some old fish ponds, and in the middle of each, a spot of ground, which has a fir tree, grown to an immense size, although rooted in a watery soil. The plantations have been greatly thinned, but enough remain to shew the ancient state of this once respectable residence.

Tregunnes, Ford, Stockadon, and Harvey's Mills, are said to have been anciensly gentlemen's seats.

John Knill, in the year 1747, gave £5 per annum for teaching children and relieving the poor.

Contains 3089 acres.

ST. STEPHENS NEAR LAUNCESTON.

THIS parish is so closely connected with Launceston, that both parishes frequently pass under the same common denomination.

The church, with a stately tower, and large village, occupies the brow of a stupendous hill, immediately above Newport; and a few additional buildings would have linked all those places into one body, which were formerly included under the name of Dunheved. The sublimity of the interior of the church, is considerably lessened by the introduction of modern workmanship, with which it is strikingly at variance. Its arched roof is now shut out by a flat ornamented ceiling, and the glaring white-washed walls, are deeply contrasted with several old monuments, which remain attached to them. Under the floor at the east end, is a spacious vault, wherein nine persons of the Morth family lie interred; two of the coffins measure nine feet each in length. There are several marble monuments, stones, and tablets, to commemorate the families of Herring, Bewes, Porter, White, Elliot, Grylls, Seccombe, and Pomeroy; and in the burial ground are tombs to the families of Warming-ton, Cock, and others. On a tablet in the church, it is

recorded, that "Sir Jonathan Phillips, in the year 1799, left £100 sterling, the interest of which, was to be annually given to poor families, by such of his representatives as should occupy Newport House."

NEWPORT, which was formerly a representative borough, is separated from Launceston only by a small rivulet. Two representatives had been separately returned from it since the time of Edward VI.; but it was deprived of this privilege by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, and by the Boundary Act subsequently passed was incorporated with the borough of Launceston, the right of election being vested in the £10 householders.

Newport House is situated near the street which leads from St. Stephens to Newport. Newhouse, Dutson, Cargentle, and Lower Truscot, are ancient seats.

John Horwell, in 1717, bequeathed £1705. 15. 2. funded property, to be appropriated to the education of six poor boys, who are clothed and boarded in a house built for the purpose.

Before the memory of any person now living, the parish chest was stolen by some person unknown out of the church, and carefully concealed from all observation. But some few years since, as it was found necessary to repair the house in which the curate then resided, this long lost chest made its appearance. It was found carefully walled up under the seat of one of the parlour windows. Great were the rejoicings made on this discovery, and it was carried in triumph through the streets, as an invaluable prize; being supposed to contain the donation deeds of many extensive charities.

But, unfortunately, on being opened, it was found to be empty. This emptiness, however, plainly discovered the reason why it had been stolen.

Contains 3401 acres.

ST. STEPHENS IN BRANNELL.

THIS parish is situated in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It is about five miles nearly west from St. Austell, and about seven miles nearly north-east from Truro.

The church was nearly destroyed by lightning, about the year 1784, but it has been since repaired, and it is now a plain neat edifice. On the window over the altar is a shield of armorial bearings which appear to be those of the Tregothnan family. The only monument in this church is inscribed to Hugh Wolrige. Under the floor of the chancel is a large vault, where the family of Tanner lie interred.

The church town is seated on a hill, and contains an inn, and a number of other dwellings. There were formerly several seats, occupied by families of considerable consequence, but the whole are now ordinary farm houses.

This parish is chiefly noted for its produce of a mineral clay, generally known by the name of china clay. There are vestiges of a circular intrenchment comprising an area of about an acre, surrounded with a fosse.

In 1711, Ellen Mabbott bequeathed a rent-charge of £35. 10. for poor widows not receiving parochial relief;

and in 1726, James Buller endowed four almshouses for poor people. A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children is endowed with a small annual income. There is a place of worship for Independents.

Contains 8556 aeres.

ST. STEPHENS BY SALTASH.

THIS parish is rendered particularly interesting from containing within its precincts the ancient town of Saltash, and the celebrated fortress of Trematon Castle. Saltash is situated on the banks of the Tamar, about four miles from Devonport, and about two hundred and nineteen from London.

The church of St. Stephens is charmingly situated on an elevation, which commands many fine home views, and distant prospects of towns, lakes, vales, and a great part of the forest of Dartmoor: the walks and rides round it are therefore equally pleasing in every direction. It is a Gothic structure, consisting of a spacious nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with a stately tower. The interior formerly exhibited many specimens of antiquity; but its appearance is now considerably changed, through modern alterations. In the south aisle, are hung some ancient helmets, swords, and gauntlets, and the arms of the Buller family are here preserved, with numerous quarterings of others, of whom they have become the heirs and representatives. Under the floor of the south aisle, there are several marks of brass effigies, which were formerly inlaid in the stones that cover a vault,

where some of the Buller family lie interred; and in digging here about forty years ago, a most enormous coffin was discovered; but whether this was the one spoken of by Carew, is not certain. Under the east end of this aisle, are said to be interred in one vault, a number of the royalists who were killed in the attack on Saltash, during the war between Charles I. and the parliament. On the floor of the nave, is laid a stout moorstone table, in which are some small brass ornaments: but the large figures of a man and woman, with coats of arms and inscriptions, have been taken away. There are several handsome monuments, monumental stones, brass plates, and tombs, to commemorate the families of Kendall, Yeo, Stradlinge, Hitchins, Wadham, Burrell, Wills, Porter, and Mocard.

SALTASH is a place of considerable antiquity, the county assizes having been held here so early as 1393. In the civil commotions between Charles I. and the parliament, its local importance was evinced in the repeated contests for possession by both the conflicting parties, which terminated in its final abandonment by the royalists in 1646; during this collision the town was fortified. It is pleasantly situated on a steep rocky elevation rising from the western bank of the Tamar, and consists principally of three narrow streets irregularly formed; the houses in general are of ancient appearance. The market is on Saturday. The inhabitants are for the greater part, fishermen, or persons connected with the docks of Devonport. The property of the oyster fishery, to the mouth of the Tamar, except between Cannelmas and Easter, with river dues for anchorage, buoyage, and

salvage, and a right of ferry, are vested in the corporation, and their coroner sits upon all bodies found drowned in the river. Holding the manor under the duchy of Cornwall, they are empowered by the charter, to hold a court of admiralty for the borough, and liberty of the river Tamar. The borough first returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI., but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. A court of record, established by charter of the 35th of George III., for the recovery of debts to any amount, is held every week, at which the mayor and aldermen, or any two of them, preside. Sessions for the division are held quarterly in the guildhall. The town chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure. It consists of two regular aisles, with Gothic windows, and a fine massive tower, in which are bells and a clock. The interior has a solemn, gloomy appearance, well adapted to disengage the mind from the busy scenes of life, and to fill it with religious emotion. It contains a magnificent monument to the memory of three brothers named Drew, who were drowned; also monuments to the Buller family, and a memorial of W. Webb, esq.

A free school, the gift of John Buller, esq. was founded here in 1711, for a term of ninety-nine years, and its place has been supplied with one founded on the plan recommended by Dr. Bell, and supported by subscription. Queen Elizabeth, founded a free school in this town, and endowed it with £7 per annum, to be paid out of the revenues of the duchy.

There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

Shillingham is situated a little on the west of Trematon Castle, and its highly cultivated lands, with its groves waving their foliage over the river Lynher, are viewed with peculiar interest from the opposite shores. Francis Buller, esq. built a large mansion at Shillingham, in the year 1613, together with grist mills on the banks of the Lynher, which still retain the initials of the names of himself and his lady: F. B. A. B. The whole of the mansion, except a part of the entrance, was taken down some years ago, and a plain modern house erected near the site. Adjoining to the present house, which contains a curiously carved chimney-piece, brought from the old mansion, are the remains of the chapel, a beautiful ruin with a pointed Gothic window, nearly enveloped in ivy.

Ince Castle is romantically situated on the point of a beautiful peninsula, which shoots out into the waters of the Lynher, a little to the south of Wyvelscombe. The etymology of the name Ince, which signifies an island, not unaptly coincides with its peninsular situation. It is built in a square form, with four small towers, and the walls are all embattled. The interior has been much improved, and the buildings have an imposing appearance when approached through the Lynher, from Hamoaze, being placed on a fine elevation, in the midst of an amphitheatre of foliage. At the foot of the lawn, on the southern side, is a pretty embattled landing place, with boat-houses overhung with trees; and from this place, the castle appears to rise with sublimity. Placed as it is on the Lynher, its situation in the fine seasons of the year, is peculiarly beautiful; and in the

winter, an immense bed of waters, rolls with grandeur around its shores.

Ward House is seated on a considerable elevation, which rises over the northern side of the conflux of Hamoaze, and the Lynher. The present mansion, which is a handsome structure, with a front supported by piazzas, and uniform wings, was built about the middle of the last century. It is sheltered on the west and north, by full grown foliage; and commands from its principal or southern front, perhaps the greatest variety of interesting combinations, that can be found in England.

Earth House, is described by Mr. Carew, as "a very ancient building," and since that time more than two hundred years have increased its antiquity. The chapel, which is no longer used for the purposes of religion, and many of the old apartments, are in a tolerably good state of preservation. The situation of Earth, is bold and commanding, and the navigable waters of the Lynher, which wash its western and southern boundaries, and the pleasing scenery on the opposite shore, render it a pleasant, although rather confined residence, at all seasons of the year.

Stoketon House is a modern building, on an extensive plan, and commands a fine view of lands, that rise in beautiful elevation over the eastern side of the Lynher, which is here crossed by Nottar Bridge, shadowed by stupendous rocks, whose sides are clothed with foliage hanging over the stream in a variety of natural forms. Among other interesting objects that here meet the eye, is the venerable tower of Landrake, which seated on an opposite hill, is seen with fine effect.

Burrell is a neat mansion, rather ancient, with very pretty shrubberies, gardens, and pasture lands: it has been the family residence of the Burrells, for several generations.

Trematon Hall is seated near a village of the same name: it is a neat modern building, with good shrubberies, paddock, and other highly cultivated grounds.

The other ancient seats are Carkeel, Wyvellcombe, Trevollard, Nottar, Combe, Burrington, Babys, Grove, Orchard, Broadmore, Pill, and Hamme, but many of them are reduced to farm-houses.

Trematon Castle.—The situation of this ancient fortress is extremely commanding, being placed on an artificial mount, raised on the summit of a boldly swelling eminence, and from it may be beheld such a combination of sublime and beautiful scenery, as perhaps is no where excelled. The remains of this castle, are the most entire of any structure of the kind which is to be found in the kingdom, and includes within its area, rather more than an acre of ground, which is surrounded by embattled walls, about six feet in thickness, of a circular form, and overrun with ivy. At the north-west corner stands the keep, which crowns a conical mount; and from the battlements, there are diversified prospects over many parts of Devon and Cornwall. The walls of the keep are about ten feet thick, and rather more than thirty in height, and the space within measures about twenty-four yards by seventeen. This detached part of the fortress, was anciently divided into apartments, and appears to have had a second floor, and yet there is no appearance of windows; so that the whole must either have been

lighted from the top, or by a small cavity in the centre. The entrance is at a round arched door, opening towards the west, whence a winding path leads to a small solitary entrance, or sally port. The most entire part of the buildings is the gateway, which consists of three strong arches, between which, are groves for the portcullises. These arches support a square tower, containing an apartment, the ascent is by a flight of stone steps. This room is now converted into a museum of natural curiosities: the walls are covered with tapestry, of the most exquisite workmanship and beauty, and supposed to be the most valuable, and in the best preservation of any in the kingdom. In the opening between the battlements, on the west side of the gateway, is a very handsome bell for the clock, curiously ornamented, and upon a tablet below it is the following inscription:—

“Behold the watch bell of the
Salvador del Mundo,
one of the ships taken in the glorious victory
gained by the immortal Jervis,
over the fleet of Spain,
on the 14th of Feb. 1797.”

About a mile from Shillingham, is seated a range of almshouses, which are not endowed; but Mrs. Ellen Mabbot in 1771, gave certain lands, now let at £70 per annum, the rent of which is to be given to certain poor widows, at the discretion of the proprietor for the time being of the mansion of Earth. Sir John Hayward, knt., of this parish, having given in 1635, his manor of Minster in the Isle of Sheppey to be sold, and the

money to be applied to the relief of the poor, as the discretion of his trustees should direct, one of them laid out the sum of £120 in lands which produce £14 per annum.

Contains 5430 acres.

STITHIANS.

THIS parish is situated in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, and is five miles north-west from Penryn, and four south-south-east from Redruth. It is a bleak unsheltered parish, full of rocks, pits, and bogs.

The church stands on the most agreeable part of the parish, is a neat Gothic edifice, and, together with its handsome embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, is built solely of granite. Near the altar is placed a marble monument, dedicated to Anna Maria Reed, who died in 1807. The burial ground is remarkable for the good order which is observed in keeping up the little hillocks raised over the dead; most of the funeral epitaphs are painted on wood.

Trevales is a strong modern mansion, with good gardens and thriving plantations.

Tretheage, a good family mansion, sheltered by a cluster of ancient trees, is seated near the old road leading from Helston to Truro. It is now occupied by a farmer.

At Kennal Wood there are gunpowder mills, and also paper mills, which are both in full operation and extensively worked. The place in which the powder mills are

established seems to be formed by nature for security, and to furnish all the facilities which such hazardous employment can require.

Kennal River rises in the parish of Wendron, and in running on to Kennal turns a number of grist mills, and a hammer mill. At Kennal it works an extensive paper manufactory. The river afterwards passes on to Ponsanooth, where it turns a number of grist mills, fulling mills, spinning jennies, and carding machines; and at Perran Wharf, where it falls into the tide, it turns two grist mills, a machine for lifting water, a saw mill, a large hammer mill, a boring mill, and some turning lathes. This river from its source to its union with the sea runs about five miles and a half, in which short distance it turns thirty-nine water wheels all in active and full employ. It may be doubted, if within the same short distance another such stream can be found in England.

There are various ancient crosses enriched with sculpture in the parish.

There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 3987 acres.

STOKE-CLIMSLAND.

THIS parish is situated in the north division of the hundred of East, and is about nine miles south-south-east from Launceston, and three nearly north from Callington.

Stoke-Climsland abounds with rich soil, and is bounded on the east by the Tamar, which becomes

picturesque at a place called Horse Bridge, where on the Devonshire side, is seated the little village of Sydenham, with its church and handsome tower. It is bounded on the north partly by the parish of Linkinghorne, and partly by the river Inney, which here falls into the Tamar, and supplies the inhabitants with salmon, trout, and other delicious fish ; which gave rise to the following lines by Alexander Nesham :—

“Cornwall from England, Tamar's streams divide.
And with fat salmon all the lands supplied.”

It is joined on the west by Southill and Callington ; and on the south by Callington and Calstock.

The church is a fine old Gothic structure, with a noble tower, containing eight bells, a clock, and four handsome pinnacles. The interior consists of a spacious nave, chancel, and side aisles, which are separated by two rows of handsome pillars ; some of the windows have remains of painted glass. There is a handsome pew, resting on pillars ; and a beautiful monument in memory of Sir John Call, bart. There are also several ancient monuments to commemorate the families of Manaton, Addis, Hawton, Clarke, Bagwell, Knapman, Pollexfen, Knight, Lampen, Keckwich, Crowe, and Smith.

The parsonage house, situated on the southern side of the burial ground, is a large well built mansion, with flourishing gardens, sheltered by a modern plantation.

Whiteford House is delightfully situated about a mile to the south-west of the village of Stoke, and the planted grounds occupy a gently swelling range of lands, which.

face the east. The old mansion was pulled down by order of Sir John Call, who lived to complete on its site, one of the most elegant modern mansions in this neighbourhood. It presents three regular white fronts, and consists of a basement and state floors, with two upper stories, containing handsome bed chambers and dressing rooms. Among the numerous and well finished apartments, the saloon, drawing room, dining room, and one of the dressing rooms, are the principal. The ceilings of these apartments are painted and gilded with the most exquisite taste; and the chimney pieces are relieved with beautiful devices. The doors are inlaid on the inside with elegant paintings, chiefly from scenes in India. The bed chambers and dressing rooms, are all remarkably light and pleasant, and the furniture throughout, is of the most modern and elegant description. From each front of the mansion, there is a fine sweep of lawn, and on the southern side a handsome shrubbery, ornamented with an Italian fountain. The northern side is backed by a large plantation of evergreens, and in front of this stands a neat temple, from which the waving foliage sweeps round in a circuitous form, and encloses at the bottom a very extensive canal, crossed by a neat bridge, under which is a cascade. In the middle of the canal, are several small islands, planted with firs and laurel, and rendered interesting by the number of swans, and other water birds, continually gliding over the surface of the waters. The gardens at Whiteford, are large and valuable: the hot houses produce pineapples, grapes, American aloes, and many rare plants; the gleanings of different countries. The whole of these are well at-

tended to, as are also the various walks that are carried through the shrubberies and open grounds.

Combshead, Aldron, Burraton, Climson, Lower Hampt, and Holwell, were anciently seats, but are now reduced to farm-houses.

There are two small sums, which were bequeathed by Ralph Tope, in 1718, and Joan Clarke, in 1783, in support of a school.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 7973 acres.

STRATTON.

STRATTON is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred to which this parish imparts its name. This circumstance denotes its great antiquity, and discovers that in former ages it presented no contemptible figure on the rolls of fame. Dr. Borlase thinks this town to have been of Roman origin, not merely from its name, which signifies *Street, Highway, or, Valley-Town*, but because it includes every other concurring testimony. "Stratton," he observes, "is not at present a considerable town, either for trade, extent, fortification, or beauty. Yet formerly it was of such high account, as to give name to the hundred in which it stands, which is more than any town in Cornwall was of figure enough to do, when the county was divided into hundreds, about the year 900."

The church is in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned

with pinnacles. In the north aisle is the effigy of a Knight Templar, supposed to be that of Ranulph de Blanchminster, constable of Ennour castle in Scilly; and at the east end of the south aisle is a tomb of black marble, on the lid of which are the effigies in brasses of Sir John Arundell, knt., his two wives, and their thirteen children.

Near this church formerly stood a sanctuary, the site of which is now occupied by an almshouse, built by Mr. John Avery, in 1684.

The town of Stratton, which is situated two hundred and thirty-three miles from London, and eighteen from Launceston, is now a very respectable place; but the streets are but indifferently paved: there is a good market on Tuesday for corn and provisions. A court leet is held annually by the lord of the manor, and a court baren by the lord of the manor of Efford: petty sessions for the hundred are also held on the first Tuesday in every month; and, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, this town has been made a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The Bude canal passes within about a mile of it, and extends to Draxton bridge, about three miles north of Launceston: upon it are six inclined planes, worked by very powerful machinery, particularly that near Bude.

Stratton has gained considerable note in history, from a desperate battle, which was fought near the town, in the early part of the civil war; and on the brow of the hill which was the scene of action, there formerly stood a monument, commemorative of the event. This has since been taken down, and the tablet, which bears the follow-

ing inscription, is placed against the front of the manor house, now the Tree Inn :—

“In this place the rebell army,
under the command of the earl of Stumpford,
received a signal overthrow,
by the valor of Sir Beville Granville,
and the Cornish forces, on Tuesday, 6th of May, 1643.”

Efford House is partly ancient, and partly modern, and one of the chambers in the old buildings, is remarkable for having a stone floor. It had formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard. The grounds belonging to Efford, form the western side of Bude harbour, which here opens into the Northern Sea.

Binamy Castle, erected about the year 1335, is wholly demolished, and most of the materials have been carried away by the neighbouring inhabitants, for the erection of small dwellings. The raised foundation is moated round with a deep ditch, and secured by a strong wall, which is so overhung with trees, and enveloped in such a profusion of thorns, briars, and wild foliage, that it is difficult to discern it, and renders the interior totally inaccessible, unless at the entrance, which was formerly secured by a draw-bridge. The site, which is extensive in circumference, is now converted into orchards, and kitchen gardens. Many ancient coins have been dug up here.

Bude, a small sea-port, has of late years become a place of resort for bathing. The trade of the port has recently received a stimulus from the construction of the Bude canal: the imports are coal and limestone from

Wales, and grocery, &c., from Bristol; and timber, bark, and grain, are sent coastwise. The harbour is inaccessible to ships of large burden, on account of the sands, those connected with it averaging not more than fifty tons each, though vessels of one hundred and twenty tons burden have often entered: there are several vessels belonging to the port. Lime is burnt here in considerable quantities; and a great deal of sand is conveyed inland for manuring the soil. The sea is fast encroaching on the coast, having made a considerable inroad within the last sixty years. On chapel rock, near the break-water, stood formerly a chapel.—There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

In 1758, died at Stratton, Elizabeth Cornish, aged 113; her father also, John Veale, died at the age of 114 years, 4 months, and 15 days. It is remarkable that he was never ill for forty years, and the reasons he assigned for living so long were, that he never drank any spirituous liquors when young, and that when old, he invariably rose both in summer and winter before six, went to the next field, cut up a turf, smelt to his mother earth for some time, used constant exercise, and very seldom ate meat. It appears by the parish register that in the year 1547, one hundred and fifty-three persons died in the small town of Stratton of the plague: and in 1729, out of forty-nine persons who were buried, forty-two died of the small-pox.

Anthony Payne, who may be justly styled the Falstaff of the sixteenth century, was born in the manor house of Stratton. At twenty years of age, he measured the extraordinary height of seven feet two inches, his limbs

and body large in proportion, and his strength equal to his bulky and well-regulated stature.

There is a small charitable donation for the education of fifteen boys and ten girls. Some lands, now let for about £115 per annum, are vested in feepees for the benefit of the poor of this parish.

There are vestiges of Roman roads in this parish, and several coins and tessellated pavements have been discovered.—There is a place of worship in the town for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 2300 acres.

TALLAND.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of West, including within it the market town of West Looe, and part of Polperro; from the former of which its church is about a mile and a half distant, and from the latter about one mile.

The church is situated on the side of a hill, that rises with great sublimity over the eastern side of a solitary inlet of the sea, called Talland Bay. This church was considered not many years ago, one of the most interesting religious edifices in Cornwall, but the beautiful workmanship of early times, has been very much mutilated, particularly that of its noble windows, which it is now impossible to look at, without heaving a sigh of regret for that glaring inconsistency which some miserable mechanic has substituted in the room of their original harmony. The form of the building is rather singular, it having a large Gothic porch on the south side, with

two heavy entrances; and on the south side of this is attached the tower, which rises to a good height, and is adorned with battlements. The interior of the church consists of two noble aisles, and a small transverse, called Killigarth Aisle, and although its religious aspect is considerably lessened by the glare of its Venetian windows, its former impressive dignity is by no means wholly subdued. Most of the original pews still remain, and the workmanship on them is unusually rich and beautiful. In the south aisle are hung several helmets, which bear a griffin, the crest of Beville; also swords and gauntlets. Below these venerable antiquities stands an altar tomb, whereon is sculptured the full-length effigy of John Beville, esq., who died in 1574, and a profusion of other ornaments. There are several monumental tablets, and marble monuments to commemorate the families of Beville, Morth, and Kendall.

The vicarage house, situated at the west end of the burial ground, is a low humble edifice, apparently of great antiquity.

Port Looe House, though of modern date, has fallen greatly into decay and every thing appertaining to it has been much neglected.

Killigarth House is of great antiquity; and the internal workmanship of the drawing-room, is exceedingly curious, and is dated 1664. The ceiling displays the creation, with the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden. A great part of the detached buildings has been destroyed, and most of the ancient timber cut down. The house is pleasingly elevated, and it commands a fine prospect over Tolland Bay, and the ocean.

Mary Kendall, in 1710, left £4 per annum for teaching poor girls : and Charles Kendall, in 1746, gave £6 a year for the instruction of boys.

WEST LOOE is situated on the opposite bank of the river to that of East Looe, with which it is connected by a bridge. The town is of inconsiderable size ; the harbour is small but commodious, and is defended by a strong battery ; the river is navigable for vessels of one hundred tons burden, and divides itself into two branches, just above the bridge. There is a small prison, called the Dark house. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 6th of Edward VI., from which period it returned two representatives, who were elected by a majority of the corporation, but it was disfranchised by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The chapel, formerly dedicated to St. Nicholas, but now desecrated, has been converted into a guildhall. A mathematical free school was founded here, in 1716, by the trustees under the will of John Specott, esq., who in 1730 bequeathed the sum of £1000 for charitable uses ; £30 per annum was appropriated by them for the instruction of poor children in the mathematics, particularly in those branches which relate to navigation ; and the appointment of the master, after the death of the original trustees, was vested in the heirs of Charles Trelawney, esq., and the proprietor of Trelawney House. The school is conducted on the National system. In the vicinity of West Looe are the remains of a mound, supposed to have been on the line of a Roman road, and some vestiges of military works.

Talland contains 2208 acres.

TAMERTON.

THIS parish, which is generally denominated North Tamerton, to distinguish it from another of the same name in Devonshire, is situated in the deanery of Trigg Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. It lies about ten miles from Launceston, and six from Holsworthy in Devonshire.

The church is a venerable edifice : it has a neat tower, ornamented with slender pinnacles. The interior of the church is plain, and the greater part of the seats are formed of oak, open at the ends, and ornamented with carved work. There are several tombs, brass plates, and stones, to commemorate the families of Ogbeer, Lovice, Vacye, Stanbury, Spettigue, and Robins.

At the ancient seat of Hornacott, the remains of a chapel, which was erected on an elevated bleak spot, is still standing, and serves in the winter season, as a shelter for cattle. It is a very plain building, in the midst of a piece of ground, which seems to have been originally a burial place. It is surrounded by a sunk fence, and at the east end are two or three large solitary trees, so weakened by age, that they scarcely produce any foliage.

Vacye is pleasantly situated, a little on the north of Tamerton church. The house is a modern brick building, and faces the south, with its back and sides embosomed in deep foliage.

Simesdon House is a low stone building, nearly over-run with ivy ; and over its porch, which are supported

with pillars of wrought granite, are to be seen the arms of Arundell, impaled with Carminowe, and the initials of seven successive heirs, who are supposed to have inherited the estate from the aforesaid union, down to 1633, at which time the house was undoubtedly erected, and the date and other ornaments placed over the entrance. Ogbeer, and Wintsworthy, are also ancient seats.

The river Tamar and the Bude canal run through the parish, in a parallel direction, from north to south.

One of the family of Robins left a donation of 3s. 4d. per annum, towards the repairing of the church : also the sum of 6s. 8d. annually, for ever, to be laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor of the parish, on Easter Sunday. Edward Arundell, esq., gave the interest of £10 to the poor of North Tamerton.

Contains 4788 acres.

ST. TEATH.

THIS parish lies in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Trigg. Its distance from Camelford is about three miles, and from Bodmin it is nearly eleven.

The church is an ancient fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles ; and on the windows are some remains of painted glass. The window at the east end of the north aisle, contains the arms of Henry VII., in whose reign, the church appears to have been erected. The seats are chiefly of oak, ornamented with carved work, and exhibit the arms of Peverell, Fitz-James,

and some others. In one of the windows of the south aisle, is laid a full length effigy, which was no doubt taken out of the collegiate church, which formerly stood a little to the north of the present edifice. The pulpit was given to the church by one of the Carminowes, in the year 1630, and is ornamented with the arms of that family, with crest and supporters, carved and coloured. The motto in the old Cornish language, is "Cala rag Wethlow;" in English, "a straw for a tale-bearer." The tower was either first erected, or rebuilt, in the year 1630, as is evident from the date on the outside. The interior of this church contains an old monument, belonging to the Taverner family, placed there in the sixteenth century. There are also several monumental stones to the families of Carew, Bennet, Phillips, Dogg, Dingle, and Harris. The burial ground contains several tombs and monumental stones, on one of which, to the memory of Rebecca Oke, who died in 1694, is the following epitaph.

"To Doctors far and near; too oft I made my moan,
They robbed me of my money, but ease could give me none."

The church town is situated about three miles west of Camelford, on the great road which leads from that town towards the Land's End.

The Delabole slate quarry, about seventy years ago employed five times as many labourers as it does at present, when it afforded an ample harvest for the pen of that great naturalist, Dr. Borlase, who has described the different qualities of the slate, and the mode of working.

the quarry, with judgment and correctness. Since that time however, if the bustle has lessened, the excavation has been greatly enlarged; and its broken sides, the perilous situation of the workmen, with the additional machinery, form together, a scene at once interesting and singular. The working of this quarry, has of late years been rendered extremely difficult, from the accumulation of water, which continually increases with the depth. In order to prevent this inconvenience, Mr. Bake gave employment to a number of miners, who cut a tunnel under ground, for a considerable distance, by which means the water has been carried off.

Trehanick, Newhall, Trewindle, Bodween, Suffenton, Treveans, and Helland, were ancient seats.

There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians.

Contains 4721 acres.

TEMPLE.

TEMPLE is situated in the hundred of Trigg, about six miles and a half from Bodmin, on the road to Launceston, in an extensive waste to which it has given the name of Temple Moors. However applicable the name of this parish might have been to it in former years, nothing can be more injudicious than its present appropriation, since the whole district contains no place of worship whatever, and only a few cottages in which human beings reside.

The church, was standing in the memory of some aged persons who were living about seventeen years since,

and who recollected the time when divine service was performed in it. Since it has fallen into decay, the surplice duty has been performed by the rector of Blisland, who registers the baptisms and burials, in the books of that parish. The bell which belonged to Temple church was twice stolen, when the church fell into decay, and after the second theft, was irrecoverably lost.

There is some tolerably good land in the vicinity of the demolished church, for producing wheat, oats, and turnips; but in most other parts, the soil corresponds in sterility with the scantiness of its population.

The manor and church of Temple belonged originally to the Knights Templars.

Carew, speaking of this parish and its privileges, says, it is "a place exempted from the Bishop's jurisdiction, as once appertaining to the Templars, but not so from disorder: for if common report communicate with truth, many a bad marriage bargain is there yearly slubbered up." Tonkin adds, "Grass widows go thither to lie in, and be nursed." Temple also furnished a place of abode for those who sought a refuge from ecclesiastical punishment under its exempt jurisdiction. But with all these privileges, it has not been preserved from desolation. When the Knights Templars and their retinue deserted the place, their tenants, not having their possessions, followed their example. Their chapel was then suffered to fall into ruin; and although the living has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, the church is now wholly abandoned, and the country, become a barren waste, is consigned over to swell the deserts of the world.

Contains 936 acres.

ST. THOMAS'S.

THIS parish is so closely connected with Launceston, that it has frequently been incorporated with it, although it is under a distinct patronage, and its church is served by a different clergyman. It is situated in the same deanery, and in the same hundred, but it lies about half a mile north-west by north from Launceston.

The church is a small building, with two aisles, and a square embattled tower, it was erected apparently, from the ruins of the priory, and St. Catherine's chapel; and on a large stone in the south wall, is carved the fleece, suspended over St. Catherine's Wheel. The interior is neat and plain, and some of the windows were once filled with stained glass. The floor is laid with many ancient moorstone tables, and there are also several stones in the form of coffins, to the families of Berry, Green, Bligh, Stone, and Leigh.

A beautiful walk on the southern side of the church, formerly shaded by a double row of large trees, leads towards the site of the priory: the trees have been cut down, and every remnant of this monastic edifice, has been long since taken away for the purpose of erecting other buildings. At Kestlewood or Castlewood, in the western part of this parish, are to be seen the remains of an ancient fortification.

Tredrain House is situated on an eminence facing a lawn, and has a shrubbery and good gardens. Carnadon, and Downe, were also ancient seats.

Contains 1750 acres.

stupendous craggy rock surrounded by the sea, and partly on the precipitous cliff which skirts the main land, consisted of two divisions separated by a frightful chasm three hundred feet deep, over which was a draw-bridge affording means of communication. It was occupied occasionally by several of the English princes, and in 1245, Richard Earl of Cornwall entertained in this castle his nephew, Davydd Prince of Wales, during his rebellion against Henry III. In subsequent reigns, till within a few years of that of Elizabeth, it continued to be a royal castle, under a governor appointed by the crown, and was used as a state prison for the duchy of Cornwall. The remains of this castle consist chiefly of large scattered masses of the broken towers, and walls pierced for the discharge of arrows: in Leland's time the keep was remaining; it stood on the peninsula, and, according to that writer, contained a "praty chapel with a tumbre on the left syde." The summit of the rock on which the remains of this ancient fortification stand comprises an area of thirty acres of pasture, but the acclivities are so steep, that it is almost inaccessible to the sheep that graze on it.

The scenery surrounding Arthur's Castle is strikingly picturesque: on the Trevillet estate is a deep romantic vale of considerable length, in some parts richly wooded, in others alternated with spiral rocks and overhanging precipices, and terminating on the south-east with a lofty and picturesque cascade. On the cliffs, which are romantically bold, are several slate quarries, from which two hundred cargoes are annually procured, and shipped at a wharf erected for the purpose. In these quarries

are found those beautifully transparent and regular polygonal crystals called "Cornish Diamonds."

On Trevillet are some remains of ancient earthworks, called Condolden Burrows; in the churchyard are three barrows, and also in the town of Bossiney is a barrow, on which the writ for the election of members for the borough was formerly read. Near the town is an ancient cross. There were formerly two chapels in the parish, one of which was dedicated to St. Piran, and the other to St. Denis.

Mr. Charles Chilcott, of Tintagel, commonly called Giant Chilcott. This gentleman measured in height six feet four inches, without shoes; round the breast six feet nine inches; and weighed about 460 lbs. He was almost constantly occupied in smoking, and he is said to have consumed three pounds of tobacco weekly, out of a pipe two inches long. One of his stockings would contain six gallons of wheat, and every other part of his dress was proportionably large. He was much pleased with the curiosity of strangers who came to visit him, and his usual address on such occasions was, "come under my arm little fellow." He died on the 5th of April, 1815, in the 60th year of his age.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 4001 acres.

TOWEDNACK.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies about two miles and a half south-west from St. Ives.

The church stands in a cold bleak country, and contains nothing which claims particular notice. It was connected with that of Lelant, its mother church, until the time of the Reformation, having its dead buried in the consecrated ground of its parent parish. But in the year 1541, it had a churchyard of its own, sanctioned by ecclesiastical authority; since which time, it has been deemed a separate parish.

The northern side of Towednack consists of a ridge of rugged mountains, facing the sea, through which the road passes between St. Ives and the Land's End. These hills are covered with such amazing masses of granite, as to leave little room for vegetation; and the number of small streams which trickle down from the stupendous elevations, which form a gloom in the horizon, produces an appearance almost singular for its solitude and wildness.

Mr. Tonkin, in a letter to Bishop Gibson, dated August 4th, 1733, says, that "In 1702, in the parish of Towednack, between St. Ives and the Land's End, were found under a prodigious rock of moorstone called the Giant's Rock, a large flat stone supported by four pillars of the same, an urn full of ashes, with a round ball of earth by the side of it, and in the said ball fourscore silver coins of the latter emperors, very fair and well preserved. I could not have a sight of more than five of them, of which I got three; of Valentinian I., Gratian, and Arcadius; the rest were seized for the lord of the soil."

Hals, speaking of this parish, takes notice of two considerable intrenchments, which he attributes to the ancient Britons, in which they fortified themselves

against their invaders in former ages. The names of these fortifications are Castle-an-Dinas and Trecregan, the latter of which is situated upon Trecregan-hill. Of these venerable intrenchments, some of the ruins are still visible.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 2569 acres.

TREMAINE.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of East. Its distance from Launceston is about seven miles in a direction that is nearly north-west. Its name is of Cornish extraction, signifying *the stone town, the river, or, passage town*; but from what circumstances the name was rendered peculiarly appropriate, there is scarcely any means of knowing.

The church of Tremaine, was formerly a chapel, belonging to the priory of St. Stephen's and consecrated in 1481, by the name of the "Chapel of Winwolans, of Tremeau." It became a parish church soon after the Reformation, in the time of Henry VIII.; and the benefice is united to that of Egloskerry.

Tremaine formerly belonged to the family of Treise, who had a seat here, called Castle Milford.

Trussel, or Trusel is the only village within this parish, and this is far from being considerable.

Contains 806 acres.

TRENEGLOS.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Lesneweth. It is distant about eight miles both from Launceston and Camelford. From the former its bearing is nearly west-north-west, and from the latter east-north-east.

Its name is of Cornish etymology, and signifies, according to Dr. Pryce, nothing more than simply *the church-town*.

The church of Treneglos was given by Richard, stewart of the household at the time of Domesday Survey, to the priory of Tywardreath, in which connexion it remained until the Reformation.

On the moors are several ancient barrows.

Contains 2362 acres.

TRESMERE.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg Major, and in the hundred of East. It is about ten miles from Camelford in a direction east-north-east, and about six west-north-west from Launceston, which is its post town

Nearly all the land in this parish is included in the manor of Werrington in Devonshire, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, which was purchased of the family of Morice.

Contains 982 acres.

TREVALGA.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Lesneweth. It is about five miles nearly north from Camelford; but it has no village besides the church town. The name is of Cornish origin, and signifies, according to Dr. Pryce, "*the town of defence or the walled town near the river.*" What circumstances formerly existed to justify this appropriation, we have no means of knowing. But having only a small number of dwellings, and comparatively few inhabitants, it would hardly acquire its appellation of "*town of defence*" in modern days. Mr. Whitaker says, "the manor which has given name to the parish, has derived its own from Trev-Alga, the noble house; Alga in Irish signifying 'noble,' as in Inis-Alga, an old name for Ireland; and this affords an instance of the necessity of recurring to the kindred dialects of the British in explaining Cornish names." This etymology of the name, as being originally applied to a manor house, which it represents as noble, is certainly far more appropriate than that given by Dr. Pryce, from which existing facts direct the judgment to revolt.

The church is situated at a small distance from the sea. It is a small building, having in its north aisle, a plain monument, inscribed to Samuel, the son of John Roscarrock, esq. who was interred here December 29th, 1640. On the top are the arms of Roscarrock, impaled with those of Samuel.

The farms and solitary dwellings scattered over this parish, can furnish no materials for history. They all partake of one general character, and leave nothing for description.

Contains 1096 acres.

TREWEN OR TREWENN.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of East. It lies on the road leading from Camelford to Launceston; from the former of which it is distant nine-miles, and from the latter about five in a direction which is nearly west. The name of this parish, which is Cornish, is said to imply *the fair town, or place of innocence*; but on what account, there is no means of ascertaining even by conjecture.

The church is a small plain building, with a cupola at the west end, and contains nothing which deserves particular notice. Against the north wall there is a common stone with an inscription on it for Arthur Roe of Menwenick, who died in 1639; and another on the floor in the north aisle for Margaret Roe, wife of the above Arthur, who was buried in 1633.

Menwenick, was the property and residence of a family so named, as early as the time of Henry IV.

Trewen is bounded on the west by Althernon, and Laneast; on the north by Egloskerry; and on the south by Lewannick.

Contains 868 acres.

TRURO.

TRURO is situated in the west division of the hundred of Powder; and is about fourteen miles from St. Austell, twenty-two from Bodmin, forty-three from Launceston, and two hundred and fifty-five from London. It is a borough, port, market town, and parish, and extends into the parishes of St. Clement's, and Kenwyn.

The church is a handsome structure, partly of flint and partly of freestone, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire of more modern date. It has two aisles, of similar dimensions, and a small one on the northern side, above which is a neat gallery. The tower contains an excellent clock, which has four dial-plates, shewing the hour of the day in every possible direction, and also two bells, which are used occasionally as an alarm in case of fire. The interior of the church has a solemn religious appearance. It has an excellent organ, and the roof is handsomely stuccoed. The altar is handsome, and accords with the rest of the interior, being adorned with the usual accompaniments of paintings of Moses, Aaron, &c. and ornamented at the top with seraphs, sounding their trumpets. To the right of the altar on the north side of the chancel, but nearly concealed by screen work, is a monument to the courageous Owen Fitz Penals Phipps, a native of Melcombe in Dorset, who was buried here in 1636, and who with ten other christian captives, escaped from Algiers, defeated sixty-five Turks in their own ship, and carried their vessel to Spain. Adjoining to this, is

a large marble monument which commemorates the name of John Robartes, esq. who died in March 1614. This is decorated with several figures, some of which, having been much injured by time, were repaired about forty years since by order of Miss Hunt, now the Hon. Mrs. Agar, a descendant of the Robartes's, afterwards Lord Radner, a family now extinct. These repairs gave occasion to the following humorous bill delivered by the mason who was employed :—

“To putting one new foot to Mr. John Robartes, mending the other, putting seven new buttons to his coat, and mending his breeches knees.

“To two feet to his wife Philippa, mending her eyes, and putting a new nosegay in her hand.

“To two new hands, and a new nose to the captain.

“To two new hands, and mending the nose of his wife, repairing her eyes, and putting two new cuffs to her gown.

“To making and fixing two new wings on Time's shoulders, and making a new great toe, mending the handle of his scythe, and putting a new blade to it.”

In this church are also monuments and tablets to the families of Pendarves, Burgess, Hoblyn, and others.

A church, dedicated to St. John, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a campanile turret, was erected in Lemon-street by subscription of the inhabitants, aided by a grant of £700 from the parliamentary commissioners. Near the site of the castle in Pyder-street, is a cemetery with a chapel, for the performance of the funeral service.

The manor, in 1161, belonged to Richard de Luci, chief justice of England and lord of Truro, who built a castle here, of which the only memorial is preserved in

the name of its site, still called Castle Hill, and invested the inhabitants with numerous privileges, which were subsequently confirmed by Reginald Fitz-Henry, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry I., one of the witnesses to whose charter was Robert de Dunstanville, ancestor of the late Lord de Dunstanville, through intermarriage with whose family Sir Francis Basset, on his elevation to the peerage, assumed that title. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, the town became the head quarters of Sir Ralph Hopton, soon after his arrival in Cornwall in 1642, and again in 1646, immediately before his surrender to Sir Thomas Fairfax. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., passed some part of the winter here in 1645, and also a few weeks in the early part of the year 1647. The borough first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.: the right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, but, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it has been extended to the £10 householders, if otherwise duly qualified, of an enlarged district, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd, cap. 64, has been constituted the elective borough, and the limits of which are minutely described in the Appendix: and, by the last-mentioned act, it has been made the place of election and a polling-place for the western division of the county. It was formerly usual, at the election of a mayor, to deliver the town mace to the lord of the manor, who retained it till sixpence had been paid for every house within the borough; this custom is now discontinued, but sixpence is still paid by such tenants as occupy certain ancient houses, under the appellation

of "Smoke Money." The charter describes the mayor of Truro to be also mayor of Falmouth, and as such he exercised jurisdiction over Falmouth harbour, the customs and dues of which he received; but this claim was in part successfully resisted by the inhabitants of that town, and the mayor has now jurisdiction only over, a small part of the harbour, which is preserved by the practice of arresting, in the presence of the members of the corporation, at the point to which their jurisdiction extends, an inhabitant for a nominal debt of £999, who is immediately liberated on bail. This is one of the stannary towns, and of late, with very few exceptions, the coinage of tin has been confined to this place, Helston, and Penzance. The hall in which the tin receives the duchy stamp, is an ancient edifice, at the east end of Boscawen-street: the vice-warden's court, which is a court of equity for the mines, and for the recovery of debts under the amount of £10, is held in this building every quarter.

The town is pleasantly situated in a valley at the confluence of the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, which here fall into a creek from the river Fal, forming together an estuary sufficient to enable vessels of one hundred tons burden to approach the town at spring tides; and in the centre of a rich and extensive mining district, to which it is principally indebted for its commercial and trading importance. A considerable increase has recently taken place in the number of its houses, and great improvements have been made in the principal streets and approaches; it has consequently become a handsome, well-built town, paved and lighted with gas by act of

parliament obtained in 1790, and amply supplied with water by streams flowing through the principal streets. A county library, now containing more than 6000 volumes, was established in 1792, by a proprietary of eighty subscribers; and a literary society, called the Royal Institution of Cornwall, subsequently founded under the patronage of George IV. It is liberally supported by the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood; the building contains a well-arranged museum, lecture-rooms, a laboratory, and other apartments. There is a suite of assembly-rooms at the High Cross, which is occasionally convertible into a theatre.

The free grammar school, which is of uncertain foundation, is under the management of the corporation, who allow the master £25 per annum. Among other distinguished characters, Sir Humphrey Davy, the celebrated experimental chymist and natural philosopher, received the rudiments of his education in this school.

The scenery surrounding this town is pleasingly diversified, and at spring tides the junction of the rivers which flow on each side of it, with the Fal, forms a beautiful lake nearly two miles in length. The port exercises jurisdiction over the several creeks of Newham, Tresillian, Restronguet, Tregony, Pyll, and Mylor. The principal exports are tin and copper-ore; the former is shipped at this port chiefly to France, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic; the copper-ore, principally from the neighbourhood of Redruth, is shipped at Restronguet, in the creek of that name, where is a ferry for horse and foot passengers, making the distance from Truro to Falmouth only seven miles and a half. The imports are

iron, coal, timber, and other commodities. There are about thirty vessels belonging to the port, averaging a burden of eighty tons each, chiefly employed in the coasting trade. An extensive carpet and woollen manufactory, which has been established here for more than forty years, affords employment to nearly eight hundred persons; a large paper mill, in which ten tons of paper are manufactured weekly, likewise employs a considerable number of persons, and there are also an iron foundry, several tanneries, and two small potteries for the coarser kinds of earthenware. The smelting of tin is carried on extensively: at Calenick, on the old Falmouth road, where also the best crucibles are made, is a large smelting-house; another at Carvedras, on the Redruth road, containing four reverberating furnaces, with a chimney one hundred and ten feet high, with which the flues from the furnaces communicate; and a third near Garra Wharf, on the south side of the town.

The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, and both abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; and there is a cattle market on the first Wednesday in every month. The Easter quarter sessions for the county are held at this place; and the petty sessions for the western division of the hundred, on the first Thursday in every month.

The county infirmary, situated on a healthy spot near the town, was opened in 1799, under the patronage of his late Majesty George the IV., then Duke of Cornwall, and is liberally supported by subscription. An agricultural and horticultural society has been established: and public baths have been recently completed.

A charity school is endowed from the same funds as that of the grammar school with £5 per annum; and a National school, in which one hundred and sixty boys and one hundred girls are instructed, has been established, the Society having granted £200 towards defraying the expence of the buildings: there is also a National school, in which seventy-five boys and seventy-five girls receive instruction, in connection with the church of St. John. John White, esq., bequeathed £5 per annum for apprenticing children. An hospital for ten poor people was founded in 1631, by Mr. Henry Williams, who endowed it with lands now producing about £120 per annum; it is under the management of the mayor for the time being, who appoints females only, who have 4s. weekly, and a supply of clothing.

A convent of Black friars was established here in the latter part of the reign of Henry III., by an ancestor of Rauf Reskymer, who was a great benefactor to the establishment in the reign of Edward IV.; it flourished till the dissolution, and in the reign of Edward VI. the site was granted to Edward Aglianby, and is now occupied by a tanyard in Kenwyn-street, in sinking the pits of which, about thirty years since, more than one hundred stone coffins, in which were bones and urns containing various coins, were discovered.

Samuel Foote, esq., of dramatic celebrity, was born in 1721, in the house now the Red Lion Inn. He died very suddenly, at Dover, in 1771, and was buried at Westminster Abbey.

At the entrance to Truro from Falmouth, near St. John's church, a monument has been erected to the

memory of Mr. Richard Lander, the African traveller, who was born in this town: the expence of erection has been defrayed by subscription.

In the year 1812, as some bargemen were employed in taking up sand for manure in deep water off St. Mawes, they discovered in their dredge something which appeared peculiarly heavy, which upon examination was found to be an ancient block of tin about one hundred and half in weight, of the purest metal. It was much corroded, and so far as its appearance could furnish evidence, it seemed to have been originally cast in sand. From its having no mark which denoted the duty paid to the Duke of Cornwall, the inference is fair that it must have been deposited in the water before that event took place, but how long it is impossible to say. It is conjectured, however, that this piece of tin must have been manufactured in the days when the Phenecians visited the Cornish market for this article. Admitting this conjecture to be correct, this block of tin must have slipped into the water while putting on board a ship for exportation. This singular relic of antiquity is still preserved in Truro.

In the vicinity of this town there are many elegant and convenient houses, in the modern style of architecture, with gardens and shrubberies, and to several of them are attached good stables, coach-houses, and other appurtenances.

There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Methodist New Connexion, Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and Bible Christians.

ST. TUDY.

THIS parish, which is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, and in the hundred of Trigg, is about six miles south-south-west from Camelford, and eight almost due north from Bodmin.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Udy, is a very respectable building, and contains several ancient monuments, in commemoration of the Nicols family, late of Penrose, many effigies of whom, are here preserved in sculptured marble, and other stone. Among these, in the south aisle, stands a monument, in memory of Anthony Nicols, who is represented in a splendid military dress, opposite his lady, surrounded by trophies of war, numerous coats of arms, and other ornaments; the whole enclosed by lofty iron railings. This gentleman displayed great military talents in the civil wars, and died in 1649. There are several other monuments, tablets, and stones, to commemorate the families of Reskymer, Michel, Silly, Lower, and Furnes. The colours or trophies of Colonel Michel are suspended over the family pew. In the burial ground stands a tomb to the memory of the family of Allarson.

The church town is very agreeably situated, in the midst of a fine cultivated country. It contains two inns, and several other dwellings.

Hengar House, which is charmingly embosomed in foliage, contains many good apartments, hung with tapestry, and adorned with paintings, &c.

Penrose is an ancient house, and has long been striped of that splendour and dignity which once graced its

apartments. A part of the old buildings are yet standing, and some of the windows are beautified with stained glass.

Tremear. The present house was built a few years since, by Dr. Reed, who also adorned it with shrubberies and gardens. Tretane is now a farm-house. At Kelly Green, there is a decayed chapel, which continues roofed, and has four windows. The interior retains its basin for holy water, placed within a recess ornamented with a stone moulding. There was also in former times a chapel at Tinten, supposed to have been erected by the Carminowe family.

Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent physician in the time of Charles II., who first brought into notice the mineral water at Astrop, in Northhamptonshire, and who is mentioned in Dr. Good's "Study of Medicine," as having either discovered or brought to perfection the practice of transfusing blood, was born at Tremear, in 1631; he died in London in 1690, and was interred at his native place.

At Damelico, are the remains of King Arthur's castle, where Gothlios fortified himself against Uter Pendragon's soldiers. The lands about this venerable fortress, have since its first erection, been enclosed and cultivated, so that furze and brambles rather deface than entirely hide this treble intrenchment from the sight of spectators.

A school on the National plan is partly supported by subscription.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 2881 acres.

TYWARDREATH.

THIS parish is situated in the east division of the hundred of Powder. It lies about five miles nearly east from St. Austell, three miles and a half south-south-west from Lostwithiel, and about the same distance north-west from Fowey.

According to Dr. Pryce, the name of this parish, is derived from its situation, the word Ty-war-dreath signifying "the dwelling above the sandy beach." Leland calls it Tywardreath, "the house on the sand."

The church is a venerable building, and with its dark, embattled tower, dedicated to St. Andrew. The interior displays much interesting antiquity, although a great part of its early workmanship has been destroyed. It had formerly a splendid roodloft, which was taken down a few years ago, and with other ornamental work, is now a heap of lumber, on the floor of a cross aisle, on the northern side. The old oak seats are embellished with a profusion of figures, and many of these are well preserved. The windows once displayed a variety of stained glass, but this is all gone, excepting the arms of the priory. Near the altar lies a monumental stone, dedicated to the memory of Thomas Collins, the last prior of Tywardreath, who died in 1539. In the south aisle is a large handsome pew, with a canopy, supported by pillars, and ornamented with coats of arms, &c. belonging to the Rashleigh family. With other marble monuments and tablets to the families of Harris, Sheser, and Baker.

Menabilly House, which is not of great antiquity, is nearly square, and built of freestone. The southern or principal front, opens towards a lawn, surmounted with a terrace, and shaded with various trees. The western front faces the park, and takes in more extensive views. It has been long known to the mineralogist, and antiquarian, as containing the rarest and most valuable collection of minerals, &c., that can be met with in any cabinet in the world. Here are also preserved a great number of other curiosities, which will be found more interesting to the antiquarian, than the mineralogist, such as a number of British instruments found in opening the barrows on St. Austell Downs, and in different stream works in the neighbourhood of Tywardreath Bay. The principal apartments are hung with good paintings, and several of the portraits are in the style of Cornelius Jansen, and were probably done by that distinguished artist. There is also a very fine picture of the holy family, and one of the dead Saviour, with many excellent landscapes and other subjects. The gardens border on a narrow valley, which opens towards the sea, at a little cove called Polredmouth, where there is a safe landing place for boats, &c. These solitary dells are shaded on either side, by a bold ridge of land, and overhanging rocks, partially covered with plantations. The bottoms are enlivened by a rapidly descending stream, working in its course a grist mill, and the busy clack of its machinery, is re-echoed by the surrounding excavations. On a point of the northern ridge stands a beautiful grotto, of an octagonal form, erected some years ago by Philip Rashleigh, esq., with the assistance of only one

tradesman. The outside is composed of enormous sea pebbles, and the intermediate spaces are filled with various shells, and rising on the top into eight pediments, it has in each of them a small window, formed of one large pane of glass, bordered with various specimens of granite, shells, &c. These support a roof, of a conical form, bearing on its centre a vase, which is also formed of shells, and the lower part of the covering being hung round with a species of stalactites, resembling icicles, produce, at all seasons of the year, an exact resemblance of a severe frost. The entrance is at a rustic door, formed of the yew tree, on the eastern side, facing which, is a large window, that takes in a view of a sloping lawn, terminated by an expansive sea. In the centre of the interior is placed a table, of an octagonal form, composed of thirty-one specimens of Cornish granite, and divided into thirty-two compartments. The walls of this splendid fabric are adorned with shells. The chief artificial curiosities are two links of a chain found in Fowey Harbour, supposed to have been a part of the one which formerly extended across the entrance for its security. On the northern side of the grotto is a door, which opens into the lawn. The arch is formed of the jaw-bone of a whale, and the sides constructed with large unshapely stones, laid loosely one upon another, over run with lichens, and shaded with hardy foliage.

Kilmarth, an ancient seat, contains many family portraits.

Tregaminion, on which there is a handsome chapel, was anciently the seat of the Joscelines.

Treveryon House occupies an interesting situation, and claims something more than the mere mention of its name. In its front, it has four pillars of the Ionic order, cut from Cornish granite, of which they exhibit beautiful specimens. The front of this building displays much architectural elegance. The whole house is neat and commodious, and as a genteel residence according to its magnitude, it is deservedly to be reckoned among the abodes of gentility in this county.

At east Polmere, which borders on Par Lake, is an alms house of four small dwellings; it was erected by one of the Rashleigh family, as an habitation for four poor widows, and each is allowed a clear income of 20s. per annum.

Here was a Benedictine priory, a cell to the monastery of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in Normandy, supposed to have been founded before 1169, by Ricardus Dapifer, steward of the household to the Earl of Cornwall. This house, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, survived the suppression of Alien priories, and continued till the general dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £151. 16. 1.: the site is now occupied by a farm-house.

The petty sessions for the Eastern Division of the hundred of Powder are held at this place, on the third Monday in every month.

Polkerris is a village of considerable antiquity. It is said to have taken its name from *Cirusius*, whose name is preserved on a monumental stone near four turnings, on the road leading from Lostwithiel to Fewey. It is situated on the margin of the bay; it has a small pier;

is occasionally frequented as a bathing place; and has a branch of the pilchard fishery established within it.

In 1837, a new market-house was erected at the expence of John Basset, esq., which is spacious, and consists of a house for butchers, and a room over for a school and other purposes; a large space is enclosed for market gardeners, &c., the whole presents a neat and pleasing appearance.

Par, which is four miles and a half from St. Austell, and about five from Fowey, is becoming a flourishing seaport. Great expence has been incurred in order to make it a secure and safe harbour and also a good basin for shipping: there are wet and dry docks; and also a break-water extending four hundred and fifty feet in length, from the eastern side, within which vessels may ride with the greatest safety; together with good quays, and wharfs. The principal export is that of copper ore; the imports are coals, iron, &c. A canal reaches one mile above St. Blazey Bridge: over the river and canal, a bridge four hundred feet in length, and eighteen feet wide, has also been erected. This port is likely to become a place of considerable trade.*

A quantity of Roman coins of the Lower Empire have been found at different times in this parish.

There is a place of worship in Tywardreath, for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 2967 acres.

* See also page 45, vol. i.

ST. VEEP.

THIS parish lies in the east division of the hundred of West. Its distance from Lostwithiel, is five miles in a direction nearly south-east, and three miles north-north-east from Fowey. It is bounded on the west and south by creeks, which are filled by water that flows up from Fowey Harbour, on the north with St. Winnow, and on the east by Boconnoc and Lanteglos.

The church is situated on a bold ridge of land, rising over the river Lerran, and has a square tower, ornamented with battlements. The interior is very neat, and under the floor of the south aisle lie interred many of the Trevelyan family: also several members of the Avent family, for whom there are two marble monuments. In the porch is placed a monument, in memory of the Rev. William Penwarne, vicar, who died October 1st, 1775, aged sixty-five. In the burial ground is an altar-tomb, inscribed to Nicholas Courtenay, gentleman, date 1589.

Below the church on the north side of St. Cyric Creek, formerly stood a small priory, founded by William, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, and subordinate to that of Montacute, in Somerset. It is mentioned by William of Worcester, as a cell, in which was buried St. Syrus, the priest. Walter de Exon, author of "*A History of Guy, Earl of Warwick*," was an inmate of this house, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and is supposed to have been interred at or near this place. He is noticed by Carew, as a Franciscan Friar; but Isaac, in his "*Memoirs of Exeter*," describes him as a monk, of the order of St. Bennett. The site of the priory, now

generally called St. Cadix, has been long the seat of the Wymonds.

St. Cadix House stands in a secluded situation, at the foot of a hill, adorned with charming foliage. The principal front commands a pleasing view over the solitary lake, and the ebb and flow of the tides, which run beneath its shrubberies and shady walks, are happily adapted to dispel that sameness which would otherwise prevail. At the back of the house are preserved some remains of the chapel, which formerly belonged to the priory, and several religious antiquities have been dug up here.

Trevelyan House, which was the principal seat of the Trevelyans for several ages, has been destroyed. The site of the mansion is partly occupied by a farm-house, and is agreeably elevated, near the head of a deep lake, called Pempol, the sides of which are uncommonly picturesque and beautiful. The margin of the waters is dotted with a few straggling cottages, and small juts of pasturage and gardens, the whole of which is thrown into shadow, by the woody elevations rising above them. Hay, was formerly a seat of the Dodsons.

An ancient almshouse, erected at the expence of William Bastard, esq., barrister of the middle Temple, who also endowed it with the tenement of Nethercombe, now let at about £6. 15. per annum, for the use of the poor of St. Veep and Duloe, for ever.

In the civil war of the seventeenth century, the royalist cavalry were quartered here previously to the capitulation of the Earl of Essex, in the year 1644.

Contains 4394 acres?

VERYAN.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Powder, about four miles south from Tregony, and eleven from Truro.

The church of Veryan, which is the mother of all the churches in Roseland, is seated in a bottom. It is built in the form of a cathedral, and the tower, instead of being at the west end, is attached to the end of a short aisle, projecting to the south. Under the roodloft are some ancient carvings, one of which represents Christ betrayed by Judas Iscariot. There was formerly an organ in this church, as is proved by a record of one of its churchwardens, delivering the pipes over to another: perhaps it was destroyed by the Puritans, at the time of the rebellion. There is an ancient font which is enriched with sculpture. In the south aisle stands a handsome marble monument, in memory of John Trevanion, of Tredinnick, esq., son of Richard Trevanion, esq., governor of Pendennis Castle, interred here in 1712. There are also monuments commemorating the families of Finsher and Thomas.

Behan Park is a neat residence: the house is modern, and the grounds are well laid out, and charmingly clothed with wood. Crugsillack and Tredinnick are also seats.

The situation of the church town is by no means unpleasant. The dwellings, which are scattered over an extensive area, occupy the declivities which lead to an easy vale, in which the lands, that in many directions

bound the prospect, appear fertile. Within this circle the church, the residence of its minister, and a public school are included; and taken in the aggregate, the whole seem to present "sweet Auburn." before it became a "deserted village." There are two public houses, one of which is distinguished by the sign of the Swan, commemorative of the ancient Swan-pool which was formerly in its vicinity; to which, with its downy inhabitants, both the manor and parish called Elerky, were formerly indebted for their name.

Portlooe is a cove which in former years was much frequented by smugglers; but since the decline of that contraband traffic, the inhabitants have turned their attention more particularly to the fisheries, for which its situation is conveniently adapted.

A National school, connected with the central school at Truro, is supported by subscription, and the dividends arising from £562 three per cent. consols., purchased with the bequests of Richard Thomas and J. Kempe, esqrs., and of Admiral Kempe and Mrs. Sarah James; two school-rooms, to one of which is attached a dwelling-house for the master and mistress, were built at the sole expence of the Rev. Jeremiah Trist.

Within a mile of the church is a very large barrow, called "the Beacon," appearing to have been surrounded by a moat, from which a fine view is obtained over the surrounding country, particularly towards the west; and on the road to Gwenda is a singular mound on the side of a hill, surrounded by a fosse.

Contains 4864 acres.

WARBESTOW.

THIS parish is in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Lesnewth. Its distance from Launceston is about eight miles nearly west-north-west, and much the same from Camelford, bearing north-east.

The church, which contains a curious Norman font, is consolidated with Treneglos, and included in the same presentation.

Tonkin, the celebrated but unfortunate historian of Cornwall, speaking of this parish, introduces the following observations:—"In the parish of Warbestow is a noble fortification, which, perhaps, might give occasion of dedicating it to such a saint, as carried with it a warlike sound, or as the fact assuredly is, the fortification was called Warborough, and the parish from it Warberoughstow, or Warbestow." Hals speaking of the dimensions of this fortification says, "It contains about four acres of land. Here the Britons or Saxons posted themselves against their enemies." This fortification, which others have denominated "a Roman camp in good preservation, (a vestige probably of the triumphs of Agricola, who in his fifth campaign in Britain, seems to first have reduced Cornwall under the yoke of Rome,)" lies about one mile to the south-west of a place called Wainhouse-corner in the parish of St. Gennys.

There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians.

Contains 3557 acres.

WARLEGGON OR WARLEGGAN.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of West, about eight miles north-west from Liskeard, and about six almost due east from Bodmin. It is bounded on the north and west by Cardinham, on the east by St. Neot, and on the south by Broadoak.

The church, which is a plain edifice, contains a marble tablet, inscribed to Mary, wife of Edward Angove, of Trengoffe, who died in 1805, and James St. Aubyn Angove, their son, who died in 1804. There is also a monumental stone, inscribed to Richard Beer, buried June 20th, 1618.

In 1818, during a dreadful thunder storm, the tower of the church was so forcibly struck by lightning, that it divided from the top to the bottom. One part fell on the church, destroyed the roof, and all the pews excepting one. The damages were estimated at £600. Just before the accident happened, the clerk, an aged man, had been putting the church in order for the ensuing Sunday. Whilst he was in the churchyard the tower fell with a most tremendous crash, and a stone of nearly six hundred weight struck the ground within two feet of where he stood: had he remained in the church a few minutes longer, he must have been buried in the ruins.

Trengoffe House, an ancient building, is now inhabited by a farmer.

Contains 1807 acres.

WEEK ST. MARY ALIAS ST. MARY WEEK.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. It lies about seven miles south of Stratton, about ten north-north-west from Launceston, and about the same distance west from Holsworthy in Devonshire.

The church is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, with a stately tower. All the venerable antiquity of the interior has been of late years destroyed, and the whole repaired, and chiefly new seated; there is part of an ancient memorial now remaining, inscribed to "Johannis Marris, Armigari." The next monument in point of antiquity, is inscribed to George Rolle, esq. who died May 8th, 1602. There is also a monument in the north aisle, in memory of Mary, the wife of John Gayer, gent. who died in 1679, which has the following epitaph:—

"Since man's compared to an injured tree,
To this blest soul that name applied be;
Sweet words, pure thoughts, good works with her endear'd,
Her leaves, her blossoms, and her fruit appear'd.
Her pith was virtue, charity her rinde,
One verdant branch from her is left behind;
Death hath not cut her downe, who rather is
To be a tree of life in Paradise.
Short was her life, yet lives she ever,
Few were her days, yet dies she never;
She breathed awhile, then went to rest,
God takes them soonest whom he loveth best."

Next to the church, in point of antiquity, are the remains of a chantry, and free school, which were founded in the reign of Henry VIII., by Dame Thomasine Percival, and which fell with the general suppression, in the reign of Edward VI. These buildings, which are now in a very ruinous state, were secured by an outer wall of great strength, with an embattled top, and a number of loopholes for observation. This, with a well, enclosed by stone walls, ornamented with carved work, are in a tolerable state of preservation.

The church town, which is seated on a considerable elevation, contains a number of houses; its chief ornament is the parsonage house, which is a handsome modern building; surrounded with thriving plantations, and commands towards the east and south, a great diversity of interesting prospects. It is styled in ancient records, the "Borough of Week St. Mary;" and the occupiers of certain adjoining fields, are still denominated burgage-holders. The custom of electing a mayor annually, is still kept up; but this is merely a nominal office, as the person elected is not entrusted with any magisterial power.

Swannacott House, which is mentioned by Norden, as a seat of the Grenvilles, was taken down, and a farm house has been erected on the site of the ruins, which a few years ago were very extensive, and appeared to have included a chapel. On the manor, the woods are so extensive, that one hundred and fifty acres of oak trees have been cut down within the last forty years.

East Marazion. The old mansion, which is pleasantly situated, appears to have undergone various repairs and additions, some parts having fallen into decay.

Trefew. The mansion, which was distinguished by the name of the Castle, has been demolished ; but the uneven grounds on which it stood, evidently shews the traces of extensive buildings. Goscot is a seat of some considerable antiquity.

A parochial school is supported by subscription.

Contains 5617 acres.

WENDRON.

THIS parish is situated in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier. Some parts of Helston are included within its precincts ; but the church stands from this ancient borough at the distance of about two miles and a half, in a direction that is nearly north-north-east.

Wendron church, which is the mother church of Helston, is a very ancient edifice, built of granite, with an embattled tower, and windows loaded with iron work. The interior is divided into two aisles, and on the floor of the south aisle is laid a brass robed effigy of Warrin Penhallinyk, prebendary of Glaseney College, rector of St. Just, and vicar of Wendron and Stithians. The head of the figure, and the date, are unfortunately taken away. On an adjoining stone are inlaid the effigies of a man and woman, and several children, but the inscription is imperfect. Near the altar is plac'd a neat marble monument in memory of John Rowe, esq., a native of this parish, and an alderman of the borough of Helston, of which he was mayor eight times : he also served his county as a magistrate. He died February 11th, 1804,

aged sixty-nine. Also of Catherine his wife, eldest daughter and coheirress of Thomas Jordan, of Trelill, gent., who died May 6th, 1794, aged sixty-five, and Thomas, their son, who died July 5th, 1804, aged thirty-six.

Nansloe House, which was built by the Robinsons about the year 1734, is pleasantly situated on the eastern side of the river Loe, about one mile from Helston. The surrounding scenery is strikingly picturesque; and the vast improvements, made by the present proprietor, in the shrubberies, gardens, and walks, has rendered it a most desirable residence.

Trenethick House is an ancient building; the first flight of stairs being of moorstone. In front of the house there is a wall and an embattled tower, with loopholes, the whole of which are nearly covered with ivy. The estate is well wooded, but the gardens are fallen into a very dilapidated state. It is now occupied by a respectable farmer.

Trelill, which is situated near the great road from Helston to Falmouth, was the seat of William Jordan, a dramatic writer.

At Merther-Uny, to which a deer park was formerly annexed, an ancient church, or chapel, is still well known to have stood. This was dedicated to St. Uni, or St. Uny, which name was frequently applied to a portion of the parish. The situation of this edifice was near Marooney, and its tower remained until of late years. A man named F. Gill, who died about forty years since, remembered having often gone up and down its winding stairs. He said, that when it was taken down many of

its stones were used in the building or repairing of Helston tower; and that others were carried to Truro for similar purposes. It appears also that some were used in the building of Marooney grist mills. The earth was carried out on the farm, and it is said the font was put as a pig's trough. There was also formerly a chapel at Bodilly, dedicated to St. Henery, and another at Tre-ulla, dedicated to St. Wendron.

On the summit of a hill, called Carn Bonellis, is a circle of upright stones, enclosing an intrenchment thirty-five feet in diameter, in the centre of which are four thin flat stones placed on each other, the uppermost of which is nineteen feet in diameter; on the same hill are two barrows, one of which is enclosed by a wall about five feet high; and between the village and Redruth are nine upright stones, called the "nine maidens." Roman coins have been found at a place called Golvadnek barrow. From the hill of Carn Bonellis the view is splendid and charming, comprising the Rame Head and the adjacent country on the east; and the western part of the county, including St. Michael's Mount, and Mount's Bay, with the northern and southern channels.

In this parish more particularly than any other, goats are a great support to the lower orders; at most cottage doors are two or three of these very useful animals, with the hind and fore leg tied together, to prevent their escaping to the hills, or wandering from home. These animals chiefly supply the poor children with milk; or in many cases the distress would be very great.

Among the most ancient mines in Cornwall, may be reckoned some in the higher parts of Wendron. These

being situated in a wild of barren hills, which appear never to have been cultivated, could not have held out any agricultural temptations to the Romans to visit them. Yet it is certain from some Roman coins that were found in Golvadnek barrow not far from the old workings, in 1700, that the Romans had been there, and very probably had taken up their abode in this place for some considerable time.

Elizabeth Kemp, of this parish, widow, died in the year 1805, aged 104.

Mr. Jago, vicar of this parish, was supposed to exercise supernatural powers; about sixty years ago various stories were related of him, which were then generally believed; such for instance as laying of spirits, discovering thieves, &c. It has also been said that when he alighted from his horse he would strike the ground with his whip, and immediately a demon would appear to hold or take charge of the animal till he should want it again.

Near Trenethick, in November 1837, a bird of the species of the black bird was shot; its plumage was of a lead colour.

A school for teaching children to read is partly supported by a small endowment, and partly by subscription. A National school, in which boys and girls are instructed, has been established near the church town: the expence of the building was defrayed partly by subscription and partly by a grant from the Society.

There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Wesleyan Association, Baptists, and Bible Christians.

Contains 12317 acres.

ST. WENN.

THIS parish, which is situated in the hundred of Pyder, lies eight miles north from St. Austell, about the same distance west from Bodmin, about seven miles south of Padstow, and four east-north-east from St. Columb. It is intersected in the northern part by the river Camel, a few miles to the south of its influx into the Bristol Channel.

The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1825. It contains a tomb inscribed to the Rev. Gilbert Code, interred in 1633. It is remarkable, that the church, which is dedicated to St. Wenn, or St. Wena, is the only one which in Domesday book, is styled Saint, although in 1294, no less than seventy churches belonging to Cornwall, had obtained that name.

Tregartha was the property and residence of Mr. William Hals, where it may be presumed, he wrote his account of Cornwall. Borlase-Burgess, Great Skewish, and Killignock, are decayed seats.

At Tregonetha there are two annual cattle fairs, held on the 25th of April and the 1st of August. These fairs belong to Richard Vyvyan, esq. of Trewen, having been originally granted to his ancestor by Oliver Cromwell, during his protectorate.

"In this parish," says Walker, "on the north downs, is still extant part of the walls, rubbish, and cemetery, of an ancient free chapel, and consecrated well, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; of public use before the church of St. Wenn was erected. From this well, or fountain, at the first gush issueth forth, at all seasons of

the year, the greatest confluence of pure chrystalline water in one spout, that ever mine eyes beheld. This chapel is also called in respect of its guardian and patroness, Karensy worthy chapel, i. e. worthy love, or affection chapel; with regard to her extraordinary love and affection to our Saviour. There is also in this parish another consecrated well of water, dedicated to St. Wenn, from whence formerly water was fetched to the font for baptizing infants."

Hals speaking of the manor of Cotford Farlo says, that "in one of the books of the exchequer for Cornwall, the jurisdiction of a cucking-stool,* was granted, or rather at an inquisition was declared to belong, to the manor of Cotford Farlo, in the parish of St. Wenn." And he adds, that "there was a walled pool for this purpose by the highway side, and that the cucking-stool had been in existence within the memory of man." He also says, that "in the parish of St. Wenn stands Damelsa Castle."

A parochial school is partly supported by a small endowment and partly by subscription.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 3858 acres.

WHITSTONE.

THIS parish is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton. It is seven miles south-south-east from Stratton, and ten north-north-west from

* The cucking-stool was a punishment inflicted on scolding women;

Launceston. This parish abounds with immense woods and pasturage lands, and has on its eastern side, a pretty large portion of common. It borders upon Devonshire, and is intersected by the Bude canal, in its course to Launceston.

The church is situated on a moderate elevation, and the stranger, on his approach towards it on either side, cannot fail to be highly gratified with its interesting appearance. The greater part of this venerable edifice is overrun with ivy, whose tender strings creep round its aged sides, and curiously entwine its stone window frames, and the masses of iron bars by which they are secured. The interior is neat and respectable, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisle, of late years much improved. At the east end of the north aisle stands a marble monument to the memory of George Hele, esq., with the family arms. There are also monuments and stones to the families of Gemen, Sayer, and Spoure. Against the outside of the south wall is placed a monument in memory of Thomas Edgcombe. The burial ground is filled with gloomy shade, thrown in by the surrounding foliage; and the serious mementoes which rise in every direction over the beds of decaying mortality, with the awful stillness which prevails throughout this calm and solitary enclosure, are most impressive.

Whitstone House is an ancient low building, and seems to be fast approaching to a state of general decay.

Bennetts House is modern, but has nothing about it to claim particular attention. It was the occasional residence of the late Lord de Dunstanville.

Fraxton. There was formerly a chapel in this place, supposed to have been the one mentioned in the register of the see of Exeter, as dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

In the season, woodcocks are very plentiful in this parish. The cottagers take them in nets laid down for that purpose, and sell them to a good advantage in the neighbouring towns. Under the game act which passed in 1812, in which woodcocks were included, nearly forty nets or roads employed in taking them, in Whitstone, were exempted from the operations of its clauses.

Whether these birds actually migrate, or conceal themselves in some unexplored recesses, when they become invisible, is a point which has given rise among theorists to much dispute. But whatsoever opinions may be entertained by speculative men, no doubt of their general annual migration is entertained by the inhabitants of Cornwall. Many peasants and fishermen, when the season of the year arrives, can calculate with a tolerable degree of certainty, from the state of the atmosphere, the time when they may be expected; and while the elements remain without undergoing a change of temperature, it is not often that their calculations are disappointed. As they make their first appearance on our western shores, and seem much exhausted by hunger and fatigue on their arrival, they furnish strong indications of having come from a considerable distance; and that their flight has been directed across some portion of the Atlantic, but from what retreats it is in vain to inquire. Recruiting their strength among the bushes and rocks near the Land's End, where they become an easy prey, they spread themselves over the interior parts of the county, taking

up their principal abode in such districts as they find most congenial to their natures.

Not many years since, while these birds, directed by instinct, and favoured with an auspicious breeze, were on their passage to the Cornish shores, the wind suddenly shifted to the north-east, and blew with such violence from this quarter, as to retard their flight. Exhausted by fatigue and hunger through the length of their voyage, multitudes of the poor birds fell into the ocean and were drowned. Their bodies afterwards drifted on shore, and were picked up in vast numbers by the peasantry. Alluding to a casualty to which migratory birds are frequently exposed, similar to this which has just been noticed, a modern poet of this county thus expresses himself:—

“Ill fares it with him then,
On stormy seas midway surprised: no land
Its swelling breasts presents, where safe reclined
His panting heart might find a short repose;
But wide around, the hoarse resounding sea
Meets his dim eye. Should some tall ship appear
High bounding o’er the waves, urged by despair,
He seeks the rocking masts, and throws him down
Amid the twisted cordage:—thence repelled,
If instant blows deprive him not of life,
He flutters weakly on, and drops at last,
Helpless and floundering in the whit’ning surge.”

Fowling, a poem in five books, by Vincent, 1808.

A school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children
is supported by subscription.

Contains 3429 acres.

ST. WINNOW.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of West. Its distance from Fowey is about four miles by water, and six by land, and nearly two from Lostwithiel, which is its post town.

The church is situated on the banks of the navigable waters of the Fowey, and with its embattled tower, wears the features of grey antiquity. The interior is divided into two long aisles, and a small cross aisle on the north side, belonging to the manor of St. Winnow, which has a large Gothic window, displaying the arms of the Lower family, and other fragments of stained glass, containing many portraits of knights in plate armour and surcoats, with various figures of saints over them. There are several ancient marble monuments and tablets to commemorate the families of Sawle, Tomkyns, Cary, and Gee.

There is a record in the church of the following charitable donations. "Lady Dorothy Drummond gave to the poor of this parish, ten pounds a year for ever, to be paid out of the manor and barton of St. Winnow; the deed is enrolled in the court of chancery. Lord Mohun gave £1. 5s. a year to the poor of this parish for ever, to be paid out of the tythe sheaf of the parish of Lanteglos by Fowey. Mr. John Johns of Fowey, gave by will to the poor of this parish, £4 a year for ever, to be distributed amongst them some time in the Christmas holidays."

Near the church is situated the handsome vicarage and grounds of the late Rev. Robert Walker.

Ethy House is situated at the head of a lawn, rising from the western side of the river Lerran. The front has rather a modern appearance, but the greater part of the buildings were erected at a much earlier date. The grounds, which are richly diversified, form a beautifully elevated angle, over the waters of the Lerran and the Fowey, and nature has done so much for this place, that it may justly be classed among the most agreeable residences in the county.

Trevegoe, situated near the head of Lerran Creek, is a remarkably neat residence. Polmawgan, formerly a seat of the Carminowes, and Newham, formerly a seat of the Sawles, are now farm-houses.

St. Nighton's Chapel, situated on the north-east side of this parish, has a burial ground, and church service is frequently performed here on Sundays. There was also a chapel at Bodvalgan. On beacon hill a square battery was constructed by the royalists, a short time before the capitulation of the army of the parliament, in 1644.

Contains 5501 acres.

WITHIEL.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Pyder. It is about six miles east-north-east from St. Columb, and about five nearly west from Bodmin.

The church is a neat edifice in its external appearance, and contains an ancient font enriched by sculpture. It was repaired and re-pewed in 1820, and a gallery and organ were erected in 1831. In the eastern window of the

south aisle, are the arms of Prior Vivian; and near the altar stands a marble monument, in memory of the Rev. Richard Trewren, rector of this parish, and others of that family: date 1792.

The old parsonage house was built by Prior Vivian, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Over the entrance to this ancient dwelling, is fixed a freestone tablet, bearing a lion rampant, the arms of Vyvyan, of Trelowarren: one of the windows contain the arms of Prior Vivian, Bodmin priory, Megara, and those of Henry VII.; the latter is also beautifully carved in wood, and supported by a greyhound and a dragon.

A new parsonage house has been lately erected near the old one, which for convenience and comfort may vie with any of that description in the county; and attached are extensive shrubberies and gardens.

Brynn is deserving notice, as being the birth-place of the famous Sir Beville Grenville, knt., a distinguished royalist commander during the civil war of the seventeenth century, although it is now reduced to a farm-house. The mansion is supposed to have been taken down, soon after the extinction of the Grenvilles. In 1795, as some men were employed in digging up the great courtlage, they discovered two earthen urns, of an ancient pattern. They contained a little light dust, and were broken in pieces with the pick-axe.

Trewathian, and Trenance, ancient seats, are now reduced to farm-houses.

At the entrance to the rectory house is one of those ancient crosses with which this part of the country

abounds. Several sepulchral urns have been dug up at different times in various parts of the parish.

A National day and Sunday school are chiefly supported by the rector.

Contains 2517 acres.

ZENNOR.

The situation of this last parish in Cornwall, according to the alphabetical arrangement, is in the west division of the hundred of Penwith. It lies on the north-west coast of Cornwall, about four miles south-south-west from St. Ives, and about seven north from Penzance. It is near the western extremity of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the north; the line of the coast is in some parts alternated with small bays and with projecting headlands, of which one is named Gunnard's Head.

The name of this parish is said to imply *the saint's earth, or holy land*. It therefore claims no particular patronage from any tutelary saint, but becomes characteristic for giving residence to individuals renowned for sanctity in ancient times, but not of sufficient fame to transmit their names to posterity.

The church with its tower and pinnacles, is a building of some antiquity, but is destitute of interesting embellishment.

There is an irregular formed circle in this parish. It consists of small stones thrown together in a ridge, in a loose and apparently careless manner. To this

enclosure there is but one entrance, immediately within which there is a tall pillar, the top of which has a flat surface. This circle, Dr. Borlase supposes to have been used for the purpose of electing individuals to fill some particular offices; and he intimates, that we may gather from the stones being small and numerous, that the election was popular, and determined by the voice of all the common people, who had a right to give their suffrages.

A considerable portion of this parish is little more or less than a mass of moorstone; and, consequently, the greater part is unfit for cultivation. Towards the sea there is a small portion of land about half a mile in length, which is exceedingly fertile, and particularly noted for its abundant produce of barley, when cultivated for this grain.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 3647 acres.

More minute particulars, respecting the different parishes and the various antiquities, &c., connected with them, which might gratify individual feeling, could be introduced, but this must have been done at the expence of general interest, and by violating the due proportions of the work.

BOUNDARIES OF THE CORNISH BOROUGHES,

As adopted and defined by the Act passed in the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, intituled "An Act to settle and describe the Divisions of Counties, and the Limits of Cities and Boroughs in *England* and *Wales*, in and so far as respects the election of Members to serve in Parliament."

EASTERN DIVISION.

BODMIN. The several Parishes of Bodmin, Lanivet, Lanhydrock, and Helland.

LAUNCESTON. The old Borough of Launceston and the Parish of St. Stephen, and all such Parts of the several Parishes of Lawhitton, St. Thomas the Apostle, and South Petherwin as are without the old Borough of Launceston.

LISKEARD. The Parish of Liskeard, and also all such Parts of the old Borough of Liskeard as are without the Parish of Liskeard.

WESTERN DIVISION.

HELSTON. The old Borough of Helston, the Parish of Sithney, and also the space included within the following Boundary; (that is to say,) from Coverack Bridge, over the River Loo, in a straight line across the Wendron Road to the Western Extremity of a Lane leading by Wheal Ann to Graham Mine; thence along the said Lane to the Point at which the same meets a small Stream;

thence, Southward, along the said Stream to the Point at which the same meets a Lane leading from Wendron to Treceose and Constantine; thence, Eastward, along the said Lane to Treceose and Constantine, to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of Wendron; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Wendron to Covenack Bridge.

ST. IVES. The old Borough of St. Ives, and the respective Parishes of Lelant and Towednack.

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH. From the Point, on the North of Penryn, at which the Boundary of the old Borough leaves the Boundary of the Parish of Mylor, Westward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Point at which the same meets the Road from Penryn to Helston: thence, in a straight line to the Point, called Hill Head, at which the road to Penryn from Budock joins the Road to Penryn from Constantine; thence, in a straight line to the nearest Point of the Boundary of the Parish of Falmouth; thence, Southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Falmouth to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the detached Portion of the Parish of Budock; thence in a straight line to the Northern Point at which the Boundary of the detached Portion of the Parish of Budock leaves the Boundary of the Parish of Falmouth; thence, Westward, along the Sea Coast to the Point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the Parish of Gluvias; thence, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Gluvias to the Point first described.

TAUNO. From Bosvigo Bridge over the Kenwyn River, and on the Boundary of the old Borough, along Bosvigo Lane, to the Point at which the same joins the Redruth Road; thence along the Redruth Road to the Point at which the same is joined near Chapel-Hill Gate, by Green Lane; thence along Green Lane to the Point at which the same joins the Falmouth Road; thence along an Occupation Road leading through Newham-Farm Land to the Point at which such Occupation Road meets Newham-Farm Lane; thence along a Fence which proceeds from Newham-Farm

Lane, and is the South-western Boundary of Two Fields respectively called Great Beef Close and Little Beef Close, to the Point at which such Fence meets the North-western Fence of a Field called Bramble Close; thence, Eastward, along the Fence of Bramble Close to the Point at which the same reaches the shore of Calenick Creek; thence along the Shore of Calenick Creek to Lower Newham Wharf; thence in a straight line across the Truro and Falmouth River to the Southern Extremity of Sunny-Corner Wharf; thence in a straight line to Sunny-Corner; thence in a straight line to the Point at which Trenack Lane would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the Eastern extremity of Newham-Farm Lane to the Point called Hill Head, at which St. Clement's Lane meets the St. Austell old Turnpike Road; thence in a straight line to Mitchell-Hill Gate, on the old London Road; thence in a straight line to the Point at which the Boundary of the old Borough would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from Mitchell Hill Gate to Kenwyn Church; thence, Northward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to Bosvigo Bridge.

SCILLY ISLANDS.

THESE islands, of which there are seventeen, varying in extent from 1640 acres to ten, besides twenty-two smaller islets, and numerous naked rocks, form a cluster lying off the south-west coast of Cornwall, about seventeen leagues due west from the Lizard point, and ten leagues nearly west by south from the Land's End. By the Greeks they were called *Hesperides* and *Cassiterides*; by the Romans *Sellinæ* and *Siluræ Insulæ*: their present name of Scilly, anciently written Sully, or Sulley, appears to be British, and they are reported to take it from a small island, containing only one acre, which is called Scilly Island. Except what relates to their trading intercourse with the Phenicians and the Romans, and the circumstance of their having been occasionally appropriated by the latter as a place of banishment for state criminals, the first mention of them in history is the tenth century, when they were subdued by King Athelstan. From this period there is no record of any remarkable historical event respecting them until the reign of Charles I., when they became of considerable importance as a military post. In 1645, they afforded a temporary asylum to Prince Charles and his friends,

Lords Hopton and Capel. In 1649, Sir John Grenville being governor of the Scilly Islands, fortified and held them for Charles II. The parliament, finding their trading vessels much annoyed by his frigates, fitted out an expedition for the reduction of the islands, under the command of Admiral Blake and Sir George Ascue, who first took possession of those of Trescaw and Bryer, and threw up fortifications for the purpose of attacking Sir John Grenville, at St. Mary's. The Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp, is said to have made insidious, but ineffectual, proposals to the governor to take the islands under his protection. Resistance being found vain, they were delivered up to the parliament, in the beginning of June of the same year, this having been one of the last rallying points for the royalists: the garrison consisted of eight hundred soldiers, with numerous commissioned officers.

These islands are public property, or as it is termed, belong to the crown. Since the time of Queen Elizabeth, they have been granted at an annual rent, for a term of years, to private gentlemen; and renewed, in the same line, to the Godolphin family for upwards of two hundred years. A lease for lives has recently been granted to the family of Smith, which tenure will be far preferable to the community at large.

The inhabitants are exempt from all internal taxes, but not from duties on various commodities, such as are paid in the counties of England.

The government of these islands appears to have been vested, at least since the Reformation, until lately, in the proprietors, except in the instances of Sir John Gren-

ville and Joseph Hunkin, esq., during the interregnum, and Major Bennet, previously to the year 1733. Before the Reformation, it appears that the proprietor kept the peace of the islands, with the assistance of twelve armed men; and that there were frequent feuds between them and the king's coroner, who came hither to hold assizes for the trial of prisoners accused of greater offences. It is most probable that all minor offences were cognizable, by a court delegated by the lord proprietor, whose authority for exercising the civil jurisdiction was derived from a patent of the 10th of King William. The lord proprietor appointed a court, or council of twelve, which consisted of some of the principal inhabitants, among whom were generally the military commandant, steward, chaplain, and commissary of musters. Vacancies were supplied by election; but the whole might have been dissolved, and a fresh appointment made, at any time, by the lord proprietor. After the death of a lord proprietor, a new council was necessarily appointed. The court generally sat monthly, for the trial of complaints, suits, &c., between the islanders, excepting such causes as affected life and limb, and such as were cognizable by the court of Admiralty. Persons charged with transportable offences were tried here, such as receiving stolen goods, &c.; but the punishment was only fines, or whipping, and sometimes imprisonment. Those accused of murder, burglaries, &c. were conveyed before the nearest Cornish magistrate, and sent to be tried at the assizes for the county of Cornwall. A great benefit has however been recently granted to Scilly by government, in respect to their police and to the administration of

justice. Instead of the entire authority existing in the islands residing in the court to which allusion has just been made, an Act of Parliament has now enabled the executive government to appoint magistrates who may act in Scilly, without qualification by the possession of freehold property, in as ample a manner as other justices of the peace may act for the county at large.

Among the various memorials of antiquity to be found in these islands, there are some which are generally referred to the times of the Druids. These are logging stones, barrows, rock basins, circles, and pillars. Several logging stones of various dimensions may be found in these islands; but as they resemble those already described, they furnish nothing but what will lead to needless repetition. The barrows also to be found here are similar to those described in the Survey of Cornwall; and no doubt can be entertained that they were originally designed as repositories for the dead. Nothing has yet been discovered in these venerable monuments of ancient days to repay the curiosity of the explorer, but fragments of coarse urns; ashes, bones, and unctuous earth.

The principal employment and trade of the islanders consist in fishing and making kelp: about one hundred boats are used for fishing, piloting, &c.: the quantity of kelp annually made varies from one to two hundred tons. The grain produced on the islands is chiefly barley, peas, and oats, with a small portion of wheat; a few acres are sown with the pillis, or naked oat; but potatoes are produced in great quantities. Cattle are fed on most of them, and though not very abundant, are sometimes sold to masters of vessels.

Black cattle, as well as horses, reared here, are small. This may, perhaps, be accounted for in some measure from their provender; the former deriving a great part of their subsistence from the sea weed which lies along the shore, and the furze which they find on the hills being the principal food of the latter. Sheep thrive here remarkably well. Rabbits are in great plenty; but there are no hares on the island, nor will any venomous reptile live here.

Several of the islands, which, about a century ago, had no inhabitants, are now become populous; and enclosures have been made within the present age, which have been found highly advantageous in their various productions. Much, however, still remains to be done. Many acres of land are yet in a state of nature, which, with industry and care, might be rendered extensively valuable by the manure which may be taken from the shores, without any considerable degree either of trouble, or expence.

On a review of the whole it appears, that agriculture has not been sufficiently attended to in these islands, either from a want of due encouragement to enclose and cultivate the land, or from an ignorance of the true source of wealth. Engaged occasionally in the making of kelp,—attached to fishing,—and always looking out for the arrival of vessels demanding pilots, the inhabitants have not given that attention to the cultivation of the soil which their personal and mutual interest demand. In former years, the islanders derived almost their whole subsistence from the pilotage of ships in the channel, and the free course of barter they enjoyed with

homeward bound vessels, particularly Indiamen. To these they carried out their little stores of eggs, milk, poultry, fish, potatoes and other vegetables, and received in exchange tea, sugar, coffee, rice, rum, tobacco, &c. The articles they thus procured were worth a great deal more than those given in exchange; and when brought on shore, they were sold to advantage, and the produce served to provide them with clothes and other necessaries. But the entire suppression of this contraband trade by the Preventive-boat system has deprived the islanders of their chief means of support.

The only considerable benefaction towards the religious instruction of the islanders, is the sum of £500, given to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by Charles Etty, esq. About £300 per annum is expended by the Society, on the missions and schools, chiefly out of their general funds.

ST. MARY'S.

THE church, which is about a mile from Hugh Town, is built in the form of a cross, measuring in length about sixty feet, and in breadth eighteen. The cross aisle is nearly the same length, but not more than sixteen feet broad. In the chancel are interred Sir John Narborough, bart., son of the celebrated admiral of that name; Henry Trelawney, son of a Bishop of Winchester; and Captain Edmund Loades, of the Association man of war, all of whom shared the fate of Rear-Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who was lost on the Gilstone Rock, October

22nd, 1707. The burying ground, which bears no inscription worth copying, is overrun with weeds, and continually encroached on by the sea.

The chaplain's house stands at the western end of a small creek. It was first erected, and has been since rebuilt and repaired by the Godolphin family.

The principal town, called *Hugh Town*, or *Heugh Town*, was much damaged by inundation during the great storm in 1744. It is situated on some low land, which joins the principal part of the island to the rising ground on which the garrison stands, and consists of one long street, and two cross ones. The houses are built chiefly of stone, which is found here in great abundance; but the walls are low, and many of them covered with thatch. These houses are occupied by mechanics, innholders, and tradesmen of various descriptions, such as the situation and exigencies of the inhabitants may be supposed to require. In the middle of the principal street stands the house of the collector, which was built about the year 1696, and to which is attached a spacious and commodious custom-house. At no great distance is a building distinguished by the name of the Court or Council House, in which the councilmen used to meet once a month. Under one part of this house is the common prison, and under the other part the butchers expose their meat for sale. Near the end of the principal street is a handsome and substantial piece of architecture, formerly the steward's house, having a good garden behind. Further east are some rows of genteel buildings, and considerable improvements have been made in various parts of the town.

A new church is now in building in the town, for the convenience and accommodation of the inhabitants.

Ship building and all the various trades connected with it are carried on to a considerable extent. The pier, which was erected in 1750, by Lord Godolphin, has recently been enlarged by Mr. Smith at a considerable expence. It is very extensive and safe, and adds much to the improvement of the island. There is good anchorage for a vast number of vessels, and an easy communication from and about the pier to the road between St. Mary's and Samson, where the largest ships are in general stationed, and a convenient outlet through all the four sounds which lie in various directions around this harbour.

On the western side, on the summit of a Peninsula, is a small fort denominated *Star Castle*, consisting of eight salient angles, in every point of which there is a small watch-room. Within is a house formerly the residence of the governor, and between this and the rampart a fosse of considerable depth. From this castle down to the barracks there is a wide terrace on which five hundred men may be drawn up in proper order. The barracks are built of moorstone and make a good appearance. This castle was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and is protected by a garrison consisting of eighteen batteries and bastions, mounting from two to six guns, and well designed for the defence of the town and harbour.

In the eastern corner of a small creek, fronting the south, formerly stood a group of houses denominated *Old Town*. This was the principal dwelling in the

whole island ; and it is still occupied by a few poor cottages. Behind these, on an eminence, stand some remnants of an ancient fortification, called *Old Town Castle*, said to have been built by one of the Earls of Cornwall. The view from the summit of the hill is extensive and interesting. On a promontory, called the *Giant's Castle*, are traces of an ancient fortress, supposed to be of remote origin.

About half a mile from *Giant's Castle*, in a north-east direction, is *Porth-Hellick Bay*, a memorable spot, as being the place where the body of *Sir Cloudesley Shovel* was washed ashore, who had been wrecked on the *Gilstone Rock*. Returning from *Toulon* in company with many other ships of war, in which were several distinguished personages, he came into soundings on the morning of October 22nd, 1707, and found his ship in nineteen fathoms of water. The weather at this time was thick and foggy, and the wind blowing strong ; which, with the supposition that they were nearing the land, induced him to make signal for the fleet to lay to. At six in the evening the admiral made sail again, and was followed by the rest of his fleet. This had scarcely been done before he hoisted signals of danger, which were repeated by several other ships, as a warning to those at a distance to keep off to sea. *Sir George Byng*, in the *Royal Anne*, who was at this time about half a mile to windward of him, saw the breakers, and soon afterwards the rocks. His safety depended on the energies of a moment ; for so near was his ship to a dangerous rock called the *Trenemer*, as to have it under his main chains, and as the ship passed, it knocked off the larboard quarter

gallery, but happily he escaped without sustaining any further mischief.

About eight o'clock at night, the admiral's ship, the *Association*, struck upon the Gilstone with so much violence, that in about two minutes the vessel went down, and every soul on board, but one, perished. This man saved himself on a piece of timber, which floated to a rock called the Hellweathers, where he was compelled to remain some days, before he could receive any assistance. Besides the *Association*, the *Eagle* of seventy guns, Capt. Hancock, and the *Romney* of fifty guns, Capt. Cory, perished with all their crews. The *Firebrand* fire-ship was also lost, but Capt. Percy who commanded her, and most of his men were saved. The *Phoenix* fire-ship, Capt. Hansom, ran on shore, but was afterwards got off. The *St. George*, commanded by Lord Dursley, seems to have escaped miraculously. She struck on the same rocks with the admiral, but the very same wave that beat out the lights of the *Association* lifted the *St. George* from the rocks, and set her afloat again.

Besides the admiral, there perished on this occasion, Capt. Loades of the *Association*, Sir John Narborough and his brother James, sons of Lady Shovel by a former husband; Mr. Trelawny, eldest son to the Bishop of Winchester, and about two thousand men.

On the day following this melancholy accident, the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel was found among other bodies washed ashore near Porth-Hellick, entirely naked, where it was taken up by a common soldier and buried by him in the sand. The body was recognized by the

ring he wore on his finger, which had been taken off prior to the interment, and preserved by the soldier, whom Lady Shovel rewarded with a pension. Another account states that he was found upon one of the ship's hatches, on which he had endeavoured to save himself, and that a little dog was by him. The body was afterwards taken from its sandy grave, and conveyed in a ship of war to Plymouth, where it lay in state, until Lady Shovel directed it to be removed to her house in Soho square, London. It was finally deposited with all due honours in Westminster Abbey, where the essence of this memorable but melancholy tale now appears on a costly monument erected to his memory.

A logging stone, of considerable dimensions stands on the south-west side of the promontory on which Giant's Castle is situated. This rock is about ten feet long, seven in breadth, and about five feet six inches in thickness. It bears upon another with a sharp edge, and is so nicely balanced, that it will vibrate with a gentle push, and continue in a state of oscillation for a considerable time.

A barrow, of a vast size, is to be met with on the summit of a rising ground called *Ward Hill*, on *Sallakee Downs*, a high tract of land about a quarter of a mile due north from Giant's Castle, and is surrounded by two stone circles, the diameter of one of them being thirty-six feet, and of the other about a dozen.

Some of the most remarkable of the natural curiosities that abound here, are the groups of rocks at *Peninis*, and a singular cave beneath them. In no part of these

islands can those accumulated masses be compared with the sublime productions of this bold headland. Nature herself appears in this place to have sustained a shock. The enormous masses ride upon each other in sportive defiance as it were of the mimic efforts of art, exhibiting to the eye of the spectator a peculiar medley of crags, precipices, and caverns, in a greater variety of singular combinations, than the most romantic imagination seems to possess the power of associating.

At the base of this pile, and nearly level with the sea, there is a subterraneous cavern called *Piper's Hole*, which is said to communicate under the surrounding waves—a distance of about four miles—with the island of Trescau, where another orifice is seen that goes by the same name. At the mouth of the cavern it is sufficiently high for a man to stand upright, but grows narrower as you advance, presenting obstructions which few have presumed to encounter. At a little distance from the entrance, several excavations in the rocks appear, resembling rock basins, which are continually running over with water incessantly dropping from the roof and sides. Many marvellous stories are related of this passage—of men having proceeded so far as to be seen no more: lost either through some intricacy in the unknown labyrinth—some frightful precipice over which they have fallen—some abyss of water, into which they have been plunged—or some unheard of monster by which they have been devoured! It has also been asserted upon the same venerable authority, that dogs have occasionally found their way through this Tartarean

gulf, and that, entering at St. Mary's, they have actually come out in Trescaw with most of their hair off. Such are the tales which ignorance or superstition invents, which tradition propagates, and credulity receives.

A weekly communication is kept up between St. Mary's and the main land by a government packet, which sails from this island every Tuesday, and returns from Penzance the following Friday, except in cases when the weather is unfavourable. Excursions are frequently made from Penzance to the islands by steam vessels: there are good accommodations at the different inns and lodging houses in St. Mary's.

For supplying the islanders with water there are several wells, but they are rather shallow and the water in general is fit only for ordinary uses. There is, however, a well in the garrison, and two others at a little distance from the town, of a superior quality.

Until of late years the minister of St. Mary's was the only clergyman in the islands, officiating constantly at St. Mary's, where a register of baptisms and marriages was kept for all the islands; but the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge now employs two missionaries, who officiate at what are called the Off-islands.

The tamarisk and *lavatera arborea* grow plentifully in this island.

There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists: the congregations are large and respectable.

Contains 1640 acres.

ST. AGNES.

THIS island, which is situated about three miles southwest from St. Mary's, is well cultivated, and fruitful both in corn and grass. Exclusive of the Gew or Gugh, which is connected with it by a sandy isthmus, passable as soon as the tide retires, it is about four miles in circumference.

The church, which was repaired and improved a few years since, is forty-five feet long and thirty-five feet broad. Its origin is somewhat singular. In the year 1685 a French vessel struck upon the rocks, and being found without any one on board by the inhabitants of St. Agnes, who repaired immediately to her assistance, she was taken possession of, and with some exertion conducted to St. Mary's. Here she was claimed by the captain, who with the rest of his crew had safely arrived thither in their boats. For saving this vessel the islanders received a considerable sum, and being at that time without any place of worship they agreed, with a unanimity that did honour to their piety, to appropriate the money to the building of a church, which was accordingly done. This church, however, being rather small for the population, who are said to be very regular and punctual in their attendance on divine service, a new chapel has been built at the expence of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

In Leland's days, this island contained no more than five families or householders, all of whom he says were drowned in returning from a marriage feast at St. Mary's.

At present there are sixty dwelling houses, and a proportionable number of inhabitants.

The principal object which here excites the attention of strangers, is its singular lighthouse. This structure which is erected on a lofty eminence, is seventy-two feet high; at the height of fifty-two feet from the base, it is surrounded by a fine gallery enclosing a lantern twenty feet high. The whole fabric measures at the base one hundred feet in circumference, and gradually tapers towards the top to sixty-four feet. To distinguish this lighthouse from every other in the English Channel, and to inform navigators of their exact situation the instant this light appears in view, the lamps and reflectors are fixed on machinery, which, during the night, continues to move them in a circular revolution. By these means, a bright and very conspicuous body of light presents itself once in every minute and half in every direction; and this is followed by the darkened side in regular succession. This alternation of light and darkness, which so peculiarly marks and distinguishes those lights, has been found of the greatest benefit to mariners.

Contains 300 acres.

TRESCAW.

THIS island, in extent and population next to St. Mary's, reaches two miles in length, and six in circumference. Its ancient name was St. Nicholas, to whose patronage it was dedicated.

The church is neater and more ornamented than any on the islands; its length is fifty-seven feet, its breadth

fourteen, and its height twelve. The minister who serves it is supported by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; which, at the expence of £400 erected a house for his residence. Until of late years the burying ground was two miles distant from the church, near an ancient abbey to which the inhabitants attach no small degree of sanctity. This is indeed the most interesting object which the island contains, though, as the memorial of a venerable structure, it is gradually disappearing from the sight.

The principal village, which is called Dolphin, probably a corruption of Godolphin, out of compliment to that family, contains about a dozen houses, the walls of which resemble those of St. Mary's, being built of the same kind of stone; but they are nearly all covered with thatch. In various parts of the island there are, however, some good houses, built in a more modern style, and covered with tiles. A handsome building has also been recently completed, which, with the intended improvements, will make a very desirable residence.

In a lovely vale, in the vicinity of which the abbey ruins stand, there is a most beautiful piece of fresh water, called the *Abbey Pond*, surrounded with a delightful green turf, abounding in camomile flowers, and on which neither brier, thistle, nor flag appears. An evergreen bank, without rock or weed, rises high enough to keep out the sea, and furnish shelter to the abbey. This lake is about half a mile in length, and nearly a furlong wide. The water is quite clear and contains some very fine eels. The contiguous lands are cultivated down to the very margin of the pond, and the verdure,

with which they are enriched, tends to heighten the beauty of the scenery.

Among the remains of the venerable abbey are two pointed arches of excellent workmanship, so placed that it is conjectured that the church was originally built in the form of a cross. These arches are cased with a remarkably fine grit stone of a reddish colour, supposed to have been procured from Normandy. The abbey was founded in the tenth century, and was enriched by some of the Earls of Cornwall soon after the Norman Conquest.

Leland describes this as the largest of all the Scilly Islands; and mentions a forest, and wild boars as its inhabitants. Indeed the hill which adjoins the abbey on the north is still called the *Abbey Wood*, and roots of trees have been dug up here in the memory of man. So that there is little doubt that a large proportion of land has been overwhelmed by the ocean.

On the side of Tregarthen Hill, which lies at the northern extremity of Trescaw, is a subterraneous cavern called *Piper's Hole*, which usually excites the curiosity of strangers visiting those islands. The approach to it over loose stones and rugged rocks is difficult, and somewhat enterprising, and this of itself gives a kind of interest to the object. This cavern at its entrance is about eight or ten feet wide, and nearly the same in height. It penetrates about sixty fathoms under the hill from the sea shore. The roof and sides are formed of solid rock of granite, moist with continual droppings, which keeps the rocks below wet and slippery, and very troublesome to pass over. In order to explore it, it is

necessary to have a guide with lighted torches. Near the middle is a pool of fresh, clear water, about twenty fathoms long, two fathoms wide, and nearly three fathoms deep. Beyond this pool is a fine sandy beach, and the whole is terminated by rocks ; so that the vulgar report of this cavern communicating with that in St. Mary's of the same name is nothing more than an idle tale.

The channel between Trescaw and Brehar is called *New Grynsey Harbour*, on the east side of which stands *Oliver's Castle*, a circular stone tower about one hundred and sixty feet in circumference, and sixty feet high. The walls are twelve feet thick, and raised on arches. The roof is flat, and has a battery for cannon of nine-pounders with a parapet wall about six feet thick. These might be employed with great effect in case of emergency, as the situation commands the harbour in every direction. At the foot of this building is a stone platform, next the sea, having also a good parapet wall, upon which some old iron guns are planted. This fortress was repaired in 1740 ; but since that time it has suffered all the consequences which flow from inattention and neglect.

Besides this, there are several other fortifications scattered over the surface of the island, of various forces, and in varied gradations from a state of defence to utter ruin. Nothing, however, except in that we have just mentioned, of magnitude or singularity is to be found in any to merit a distinct description ; and of those which remain the greater part is fast verging to decay.

Samphire, for pickling, is collected in Trescaw in great abundance.

In 1747, the Earl of Godolphin established a school in the island, for instructing twelve boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the Rev. Richard Corbett Hartshorne, rector of Broseley, in Shropshire, about the year 1753, gave £25 towards the support either of a minister or schoolmaster, under the direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Contains 830 acres.

ST. MARTIN'S.

THIS island is two miles distant from the northernmost point of St. Mary's. It is about two miles in length, and six in circumference.

The church which was originally low and covered with thatch,—its side wall being only seven feet high and twenty feet long,—was, some years since, considerably lengthened by the liberality of a gentleman of Dartmouth, and roofed with tiles. Notwithstanding these improvements, it appears to have been found in a very dilapidated state by the missionary who was sent there by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the year 1820; who, in consequence of its unseemly appearance as a house of worship, and as being too small to accommodate the increased population of the island, made application to the society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels, and the sum of £200 was accordingly granted towards enlarging and beautifying it. The improvements were begun and completed in about four months, and both the church and burying ground

have been considerably enlarged, and present a respectable appearance suited to the purposes for which they are designed.

This island, in former years, appears to have been wholly cultivated, as the remains of hedges, or the site on which they stood may be seen crossing the ridge from sea to sea. But at present some small portions only admit of cultivation, the greater part being overwhelmed with sand, which has buried the soil, and laid an embargo on its vegetative powers. Those parts, however, which are cultivated afford good pasture, and yield fair crops of corn and potatoes. About one hundred and seventy years ago this island was wholly uninhabited; but a grant of it being made by the lord proprietor to Mr. Thomas Ekins, the first steward of the Godolphin family who resided upon these islands, this gentleman held out inducements for persons to settle there and cultivate the land, and by way of encouragement fixed his own residence among them. The inhabitants keep many sheep, and on the common are a vast number of rabbits.

On a rocky promontory called St. Martin's Head, at the east end of the island, is a conspicuous *Day-mark*, built by the above-mentioned Mr. Ekins. It is a circular tower, about forty feet high, hollow within, and plastered on the outside with lime, so that its whiteness renders it an excellent mark for seamen, being visible at a distance of many leagues. On the inside is a stone staircase, winding to the summit, from which there is an extensive prospect, and in clear weather the western parts of Cornwall as well as all the Scilly Islands may be easily distinguished.

At the southern quarter of this island is a high hill called Cruther's, the sides of which are very steep, and covered with fern, moss, and coarse grass. From its base to its summit, which is more than one hundred feet above the sea, large masses of granite are thickly scattered, lying so lightly on each other, as to make one apprehend they will not long preserve their resting place. On the top of this hill are some barrows, which are, indeed, as plentiful in this island as in any other.

Contains 720 acres.

BRYER OR BREHAR.

THIS island lies on the west side of New Grynsey Harbour, and is about a quarter of a mile from Trescaw. It is the roughest and most mountainous of all the Scilly Islands. Troutbeck who wrote in 1794 says,—not many years ago, there were only two families residing in it.

The original church, though built so lately as 1742, was long out of repair, and as it was also too small to accommodate the increased and still increasing population, being only twenty-two feet long and fourteen broad, the society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches granted in the year 1821, the sum of £250 towards rebuilding it. This church is served alternately with that at Trescaw.

Many remains of hedges are still visible on this island, which is a proof that what is now waste was in former ages in a state of cultivation; but through the violence of the spray arising from the waves, when wrought into

a tempest, most of the soil has been beaten off; and of such as remained much has been cut up and carried away by the islanders for fuel.

From the furthestmost hill of Brehar there is a promontory which seems to project towards a rocky turret called the *Castle of Brehar*. This rock is about half a mile from the shore, and nearly sixty feet in height. On every side many rocks discover themselves at low water, which plainly intimate that they were all formerly connected with this island, and that the whole group is reduced to its present condition, either by the fury of the ocean pressing upon its more vulnerable parts through the violence of the waves, or by undermining its invisible foundations by the same powerful, but more secret agency.

From Brehar to Trescaw the bed of the water is in general formed of sand, which may occasionally be passed over on foot at low water.

Contains 330 acres.

ST. SAMSON'S.

THIS island appears at a distance to rise from the waves like two pyramids, and is so clearly seen from the ocean as to be of essential service to sailors. In fact it consists of two high hills, one of which is in the shape of a cone, the other of a rounder form. It presents to the eye of the spectator little else than a pile of barren rocks; but, when approached nearer, the verdure of ferns is visible almost to the water's edge.

It is however inhabited, and contains six or seven houses. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing, making kelp, and acting as pilots.—There is a chapel on this island.

Contains 120 acres.

ST. HELEN'S.

THIS island, which is about a mile and half in circumference, is at present, uninhabited, though it bears evident marks of former population, and still preserves vestiges of having been cultivated. On its higher ground, it furnishes little more than a kind of peat, or turf, which serves the inhabitants of the other islands for fuel. Towards the sea, however, it has some good land, and the people of Trescaw find here much pasture for their sheep and horned cattle, which they bring hither to graze.

On the southern side there are some remains of an ancient church, supposed to have been the oldest building of the kind in all the islands. It consists of a south aisle, thirty-one feet six inches long, and fourteen feet wide; from which two arches, low, and of uncouth style, open into a north aisle twelve feet wide, by nineteen feet six inches long. It is probable some priests or monks used to reside near the church, as there are still the remains of some houses built in the form of cloisters.

This island, in connexion with Tean and Northwethel, forms the harbour called St. Helen's Pool, which is appointed by act of parliament for vessels to lie during the time they perform quarantine.

Contains 100 acres.

ANNET.

THIS island lies to the westward of St. Agnes. It is partly covered with rocks; the remaining parts are used for pasturage by the inhabitants of the other islands, this being wholly unpeopled.

Contains 60 acres.

THE isle, or rock of Scilly, which is only half a mile in circumference, deserves notice only as giving name to the whole group of islands that lie scattered round it. Its sides are steep and frowning, so that its summit is almost inaccessible, nor has it any thing to invite the dangerous enterprise of scaling it.

A group of crags, denominated the Eastern Islands, demands some notice here, rather from the geographical situation in which they stand, than from their internal or relative importance. They lie between St. Mary's and St. Martin's, just at the entrance into Crow Sound. The solitary rocks, and tufted surfaces which this group exhibits, form a motley and grotesque appearance. Some look like venerable castles, surrounded by the waves, and seem "majestic though in ruins;" while others, covered over with verdure, continue green until their sloping sides are buried in the tide. Several beautiful pools and diminutive lakes are formed by the sea having eaten out passages between them, which give diversity

to the prospect, without furnishing materials to add variety to description.

Among those which pass under this general denomination, there are many that are nothing more than barren rocks, which lift their heads above the waves when the tide retires; while in stormy weather they add to the horrid sublimity of the tremendous breakers which foam around them. Many other islands, however, in this group, are of more enlarged dimensions, and bear evident marks of having been formerly inhabited and cultivated. One of these, named Arthur, still contains some remnants of ancient hedges; and three barrows are still visible on it. This island is nearly three furlongs in length, about a mile and quarter in circumference, and contains about thirty acres of surface. Menewithen is about three quarters of a mile round, and contains fifteen acres. Great Ganilly is about six hundred yards long, and contains twenty acres. It has also a fine spring of fresh water, which on some of the larger islands would be highly valuable.

The island called Tean, properly Theon, is supposed to have derived its name from St. Theonus, Archbishop of London, A. D. 545. It is about a mile long, two miles and a half in circuit, and contains about seventy acres. At present it is uninhabited, but from the remains of numerous hedges, it appears to have had many enclosures. This island is rendered remarkable for having been the habitation of one Mr. Nance, from Cornwall, who introduced the manufacturing of kelp, for which Scilly has for more than a century been rendered

famous. The descendants of this gentlemen still hold the possession of this island, subject to the payment of a stated rent to the lord proprietor; but their residence is at St. Martin's.

Of the other ialets, or rather rocks, that are here thickly scattered to the south and west, as they are wholly uninhabited and uncultivated, no particular description can be expected.

CORNWALL, ITS MINES AND FISHERIES.

MINES.

CORNWALL has been celebrated for the produce of its mines from very remote antiquity. Strabo, Herodotus, and other ancient writers, relate that the Phenecians, and after them the Greeks and the Romans, traded for tin to Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, under the name of the islands *Cassiterides*, from a very early period; and Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in the reign of Augustus, gives a particular account of the manner in which the tin-ore was dug and prepared by the Britons. The working of copper mines was not carried on to any extent until the close of the seventh century. Some portion of silver was obtained so early as the reign of Edward I. The produce of the lead mines is inconsiderable: other minerals of less importance, which are occasionally objects of commerce, are cobalt, antimony, manganese, and arsenic.

The strata in which these metals are found, extend from the Land's End, in a direction from west to east, entirely along the county; but the seat of mining at

present is to the westward of Lostwithiel. The ores are all found in veins, which are here denominated *lodes*; the direction of the most valuable of these lodes is generally east and west, but their breadth, depth, and length, are all different. Their course is very irregular. The sides or *walls* of the lodes do not always consist of the same kind of matter, for one side of a vein is frequently found to be rocky, whilst the other is composed of a soft clay.

It frequently happens that metalliferous veins are connected with others, branching in different directions, like the boughs of a tree, but which do not contain ore. The occurrence of those veins, which from their direction are called *cross gossans*, or *cross courses*, is generally productive of much trouble to the miner, as they not only intersect the other veins, but frequently turn them out of their position.

The indications of a lode or vein of metal being in the earth, are either a partial deficiency of vegetation on the ground; a harsh metallic taste in the neighbouring springs; or the discovery of scattered fragments of ore on the surface. A common practice with miners is to cut *drifts*, or trenches in the ground, from north to south, and to a considerable depth; by which means any intermediate lodes will be cut through at right angles. Tin is sometimes found collected in lodes or *floors*, and at others, it is discovered interspersed in loose grains and small masses in the natural rock. In its dispersed form, tin is either met with in a pulverized sandy state, in separate stones, termed *shodes*, or in a continued course of such stones, which, when found together in great numbers, are called a *stream*.

Cornwall also produces gold, (some of which have been found in small quantities) iron, and semi-metals, viz. bismuth, zinc, wolfram, menachanite, and molybdena or sulphuret of molybdenum.

In carrying on the work of a mine, three principal objects must always be kept in view. These are, the convenience of removing the rubbish, the facility of carrying off the water, and the means of raising and purifying the ore.—As all the tin-stuff, and sometimes all the water, and a considerable proportion of the rubbish must be raised to the surface, it is obvious that the difficulties of working a mine, as well as the expence attending it, must increase in proportion to the depth of the mine.

To raise the broken ore, &c. from the bottom, one of the most simple, and yet most valuable machines in use, is called a *whim*. This is said to have derived its name from a gentleman called Coster, being one day observed by his associates busily engaged about something that resembled machinery, was asked what he was doing. “I have a *whim* in my head, and am trying to reduce it to practice;” was the reply. Coster’s whim at first produced much mirth, and many sarcastic observations; but as it approached towards perfection, ridicule gave place to respect, and the whim was found to be a most valuable contrivance.

Among the various contrivances hitherto formed by art, for raising the water from the under-ground workings, the bob-engine, and the fire or steam-engine, may be considered as the principal.

The method of stamping and dressing tin ore, is said to be introduced by Sir Francis Godolphin. To prepare

tin ores for market, a different process is adopted from that used on the ores of copper. After the tin ore is broken from the vein and brought to the surface, the large rocks are reduced (or *spalled*) to the size of an egg, and taken to the steam stamps, some of which have forty-eight heads, or to the vallies, where there are many mills called stamping-mills, which by means of a stream of water passing over wheels of different diameters, reduce the tin-stuff to powder. After being repeatedly washed and pulverized, it is taken to the burning-house, and calcined, by roasting, in order to get the arsenic evaporated; then, after another washing, it is made up in sacks, and conveyed to the smelting-house, for sale. In this state it is called *black tin*. A small quantity is taken from each sack by a person belonging to the smelting-house, and the rest is weighed in hundreds, quarters, and pounds. From the small quantity previously selected, five ounces are nicely weighed, and assayed in a black lead crucible with charcoal for a flux. Thus the white tin is separated; and, according to the quantity and quality produced, the value is estimated and the purchase made. The workmen in the smelting-house then reduce all the black tin by means of large furnaces and charcoal fluxes, to a fluid state, and cast it into moulds; from which, when cold, it is taken up in *blocks*, weighing from 2cwt. 3qrs. to 3cwt. 3qrs. and sent to the coinage towns to be coined, and to receive the Duchy stamp, without which it is not saleable, but liable to be seized. For every hundred weight of tin coined, the officers of the duchy receive four shillings.

The machinery and manner of procuring copper ore, are so correspondent with those employed in raising tin, that a description is not necessary. The ore both in the lodes, and when taken from the mines, appears in a variety of colours; the principal of which are green, blue, black, red, and grey. That which is grey, without including any other mixture, is generally the most valuable. Sometimes certain portions have been found in a malleable state. When broken from the lodes, each part according to their quality, is carefully laid by itself, and when raised to the surface, these parts are laid in distinct heaps on the grass or floors. In this place the larger masses are reduced by sledges to the size of large eggs, which furnishes the men so employed with another opportunity of modifying the arrangements that had been previously made, and of selecting a portion sufficiently pure for the market. From these heaps the ore is carried to sheds or houses, where either men or boys, and frequently women and children, with a slab of flattened iron beat it to small pieces, or to powder, upon a hard stone fixed before them. From these bucking-mills, as they are termed, the ore is made to pass through a griddle, which forms a criterion of its reduction. Such as is too large to pass, must be again beaten; after which the whole is carried to a heap and is ready for sale.

When the copper ore is taken from the mine and partly cleared from its extraneous matrix, by washing, pounding, sifting, &c. (called by the work-people *cobbing*, *bucking*, and *jigging*!) it is weighed out into parcels, or *doles*, until the sampling agents from the different copper

companies attend to take a sample of each parcel, in order that the assayers of the respective companies may ascertain the produce of fine copper contained in each ton (of twenty-one hundred weight) of ore, in its crude state. A great deal of care is necessary in selecting the sample, which is taken from the centre of two doles out of six from each parcel, in quantity about 2cwt. This quantity is well mixed with a shovel, and reduced down to about 20lbs. It is then twice divided, and twice pounded on a flat iron, and sifted through a fine sieve, Afterwards it is turned from hand to hand five times, a girl stirring it round with the hand, after which it is once more sifted through a fine sieve, and carefully taken up by each sampling agent, in a clean bag, containing about 2lbs. of the mineral, for the attention of the assayer; and on his acquaintance with his art depends the fair adjustment between the buyer and seller. Calculations are then made, and certain returning charges are deducted. The sale of ores, which is technically called the *ticketting*, takes place when the agents deliver in their tickets, specifying the prices at which they are willing to become purchasers for their different employers. After the ticketting has closed, the ores are taken from the mines to the different wharfs, and shipped for Wales.

To describe the manner in which the workings under ground are conducted, none but a scientific miner, whose life has been engaged in this employment, is fully competent. And even with men of this description, of whom Cornwall can produce vast numbers, were they to descend to minutiae, such diversity would appear, as

would bid defiance to specific rules. The same mode that might be pursued with advantage in one mine, would be very improper in another.

The subordinate management of the mines is consigned to the care of captains ; the number of whom increases in proportion to the size of the concern. It is their business to inspect the various departments of the work ; to see that the men employed are properly distributed ; to notice their industry or idleness ; to observe the increase or the decline of the prospects before them ; to regulate the price of labour according to the hardness or softness of the ground ; and to mark the variations which appear. It is also their business to see that the more dangerous parts are sufficiently propped with timber ; that some men are employed in making new discoveries, while others are raising ore to meet the common expenditure ; to notice the consumption of candles and gunpowder, and the injury done to the working tools ; to see that the slopes and levels are fairly worked ; that the channels conveying the water are in a state of repair, and that they conduct their various streams to the engine shaft, from which it is raised from the mine ; to observe that there is neither a deficiency nor an unnecessary waste of materials ; and to take care that no fraud is committed in the private distribution of the ore that is broken. It must be obvious that these captains sustain offices of high responsibility ; and to their honour it may be spoken, that with few exceptions, they have been found worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

The miners work sometimes for daily wages, but more generally on tet-work or tribute. This is an engagement

into which they enter to work for one or two months, at a given price per fathom, forming their judgments from the appearance of the ground when they take their bargains, and running all hazards of its becoming more hard or soft. In these bargains the price varies from twenty shillings to twenty pounds per fathom; and it frequently happens that by the smaller sum the men get the better wages. Working on tribute, the men receive a given price from the value of all the ore they can raise in a given time, subject to such rules as belong to the mine. This also varies from sixpence to eight or ten shillings in the pound, according as the ground is rich or poor. In both cases the men labour on mere adventure, without being able to anticipate when they quit their work, what the earnings of the next day may be. These men in both modes of employ regularly succeed each other, through day and night, every six or eight hours, with the exception of Sundays.

Some faint idea of the working of a mine may be gathered from the following account of that celebrated mine called Dolcoath, which lies near Camborne; and in its complicated machinery and workings, it suggests a vast idea of what the human powers, when muscular energy and scientific intellect combine, are capable of accomplishing, through years of unremitting perseverance. In this mine every thing is gigantic; and the mind is bewildered in a chaos of sublime magnificence, in attempting to concentrate in one point a comprehensive view of its various phenomena. The workings of this mine extend upwards of a mile in length; but the breadth is irregular. This tract of country is intersected with in-

numerable shafts, most of which are connected together by some subterranean passages, by which the earth is eaten into a kind of honeycomb at the depth from the surface, of 1200 feet. On this mine there are eight engines, five to raise the rubbish and ore, and three to drain the extensive bottom of the water which is constantly collecting. Among these engines, the largest is built upon the principle of Bolton and Watts, on a scale that is stupendous; but the machinery is so ingeniously contrived, that diversified operations are performed with rapidity and ease. It accomplishes the labour of two hundred horses, by lifting an enormous weight in the vast column of water that is moved at every stroke, in addition to fifty gallons which are discharged seven times in every minute.

The number of persons employed on this mine, including women and children, are about 1600. The quantity of copper extracted from the ore that is raised every month, has been immense, to which may be added a small quantity of tin. At the time Dolcoath was in the zenith of its prosperity, there were about 2000 persons employed; and after defraying all expences, its profits on the average amounted to £6000 per month. The largest sum that the adventurers ever realized in one month, during fifty years, was £7040. The whole business of this vast concern is under the management of a purser, a principal captain, eight inferior captains, and an engineer. The matrix in which the ore of Dolcoath is embedded, is quartz, accompanied with chlorite and killas.

FISHERIES.

THE abundance of fish on the coasts of Cornwall, besides supplying a great portion of food to the inhabitants, forms an important source of trade: the most esteemed species for the table, such as the turbot, dory, sole, piper, red mullet, whiting, &c., are plentiful, and taken in considerable quantities; but the most important of the Cornish fisheries are those of mackarel, herrings, and pilchards, particularly of the latter fish, which is peculiar to these coasts, the opposite coasts of Brittany, and those of the south of Ireland. The London market is said to be chiefly supplied with mackarel, in the early part of the season, from the fisheries at Newlyn. The pilchard trade had become so extensive before the late continental war, that 60,000 hogsheads were exported from Fowey in one year; but when the Italian ports were closed against the English merchants, it almost entirely declined, although a considerable quantity was pickled and sent to the West Indies; this, however, was at a heavy loss, and great quantities were sold for manure. Since the peace, however, the trade has revived: after supplying the inhabitants with their winter stock, the great mass of pilchards are salted, after which the oil is pressed out of them, and they are then packed in hogsheads holding about 2400 fish each. The price lately paid to the fishermen has been from 35s. to 45s. per hogshead: and the exportation to the ports of Italy, to which they are almost wholly sent, now

amounts to from 10 to 20,000 hogsheads annually. The chief stations of the pilchard fisheries at present are Fowey, Looe, Mervagissey, St. Mawes, the Coves of the Lizard, and in Mount's Bay, on the south coast; and St. Ives and New Quay on the north coast. Oysters are found in great abundance in the creeks of the Hel, and exported to the Medway, where they are laid down to fatten for the London market.

Preparations for securing pilchards are generally begun in July, at which time the fish are expected to pay their annual visit. They make their appearance chiefly in the evenings; so that the boats rarely go to sea before four o'clock, or continue longer than ten. Sometimes they again go out early in the morning, and occasionally take fish about the rising of the sun. The boats, scattered at a little distance from each other, wait those indications of a shoal with which the men are well acquainted. These are, the jumping of some of the pilchards above the surface of the water; the ascent of bubbles from the bottom, and a particular hue of redness which the water acquires when the shoal is large. After having ascertained the direction in which the shoal is moving, they proceed to enclose them in the large net in the following manner:—The end of the net being thrown overboard, the charge of which is committed to the *follower*, to prevent it from being dragged away, the seine-boat is rowed gently by some of the men, while others cast the net overboard. They always take a circular course; and their first care is to secure with the net that part to which the fish were swimming; and finally so to carry the net around them, that they shall be hemmed in on

every side. The whole time considered necessary for two strong men to throw the net overboard, is from four to six minutes. The net immediately spreads itself, the corks on one edge rendering it buoyant, and the leads on the other causing it to sink to the bottom; for if the depth of the water exceeds the width of the seine, there is little or no probability of securing any fish, however large the shoal may be. As the circle which they take in throwing the seine into the water, is generally larger than the net can compass, its two extremities are at a distance from each other when all is in the water. Ropes therefore are carried out from each end, which cross each other, by which the men on board the two large boats warp them together until they are brought in contact. When this is done, the two extremities, if the shoal is thought to be large, are lifted from the bottom and laced together with the utmost expedition. While this is doing, every method is adopted to agitate the water, and drive back the body of fish from this only aperture through which they can possibly escape. This being done, the fish remain within an enclosure, the seine forming a circle round them, extending from the surface to the bottom of the sea. To secure the seine in this position, if they find it necessary from the probable quantity of fish enclosed to let it remain in the water, grapnels are carried out at some distance on every side, and thrown to the bottom; the ropes from which are fastened to the rope at the upper edge of the net. These grapnels preserve the seine in its circular position against the influence of the tides and the changes of the weather. The shoals occasionally contain from two to five thou-

sand hogsheads. And however doubtful it may appear to a perfect stranger, it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that following the process thus described, there can be no more difficulty or labour to enclose two thousand hogsheads than five, as the same work must be accomplished in either case, except that of lacing the seine together and securing it with grapnels, which, with small shoals is rendered unnecessary. It has been found by experience, that a large shoal is more easily secured than a small one; as such large bodies move with less rapidity.

The stop-seine being thus lodged in the water and made secure, the tuck-seine is carried within the enclosure. This seine is made like the former, only it is not so long; but it is wider in the middle. It is then thrown around nearly parallel with the former; but being within its confines less care is necessary than was before observed. Being carried round the fish, the foot-rope is drawn with its leads along the bottom, and afterwards raised in a gradual manner to the surface of the water; so that the fish lie in an enormous bag of net; this net is then gathered up round them, until they are drawn to the surface of the water, when the two large boats are laden, and the remaining part is turned back into the large enclosure. The boats then proceed to the shore, where women are waiting to receive them into the cellar for curing.

Another method of taking pilchards is with nets having larger meshes, in which the fish get entangled. These driving nets, as they are termed, are drawn after their respective boats, fastened only at one end, through

which the pilchard is arrested as it attempts to pass. These boats and nets are always at a considerable distance from the shore, lest by approaching too near they should disperse the shoals which the seines are waiting to take. The quantity thus taken is very small; but the pilchards are remarkably fine, and the expence of the adventure is of little importance.

As the pilchards in general arrive in larger bodies, but with much less certainty, on the northern shores than on the southern, the method of managing the seines at St. Ives is somewhat different. In this place the same men who have secured one shoal, repair immediately to other boats, and in them secure a second; and in successive order they thus proceed until all their seines are in the water. These men follow the signals made by others called heughers, who watch from the hills the arrival and movements of the shoals. The taking up of the fish and carrying them on shore, are consigned to other boats better adapted for the purpose.

The pilchards being brought into the cellars, are laid down individually in layers, first on the floor, which is gently inclined, that the oil issuing from the bulk may find its way into a receptacle placed for the purpose. The time allowed by the fish-curers for their pilchards to lie in bulk, is sometimes regulated by the wishes of the merchant, who is always ready to avail himself of the state of the foreign markets. The customary time is four weeks, and from thence varying to five or six; but no established rule prevails.

The fish taken from the bulk are carried to large troughs, in which they are washed, and completely

cleansed from the salt, filth, and coagulated oil, which they had acquired while lying in the bulk. They are then laid in loose casks in much the same manner as when they were in the bulk, with this variation, that they partake of the circular form of the barrel. After being pressed and filled up again, the barrels are then headed up, branded with the curer's name, and exported as occasion may require.

Pilchards that are caught early and are fat, have generally been thought to yield one hogshead of oil from ten hogsheads of fish. But it frequently happens that double this quantity will not yield more. The skimmings which float on the water in which the pilchards are washed when taken from the bulks, is called garbage, and is sold to the soap-boilers. The dregs which remain in the oil reservoir, are sold to the curriers at about sixteen-pence per gallon on an average.

Few things are more precarious than the adventures in the pilchard fisheries. The first outfit of a seine, with its boats, oars, sails, ropes, nets, and a quantity of salt sufficient to cure five hundred hogsheads of fish, if purchased new, cannot be estimated at less than £1000. The preparations for the water consists of three boats, two large ones and a small one. Each large boat contains seven men, and in the small one are the master, another man and two boys. The *seine-boat* and the *follower* are names by which the two large boats are distinguished; and the small one is called the *lurker*.

Besides pilchards, mackarel and herrings make their periodical appearance in immense shoals. Mackarel are taken in large nets called *drift-nets*, which are of various

lengths, from one hundred to one thousand fathoms, and ten fathoms deep. These nets are cast, or *shot*, from the boats, at the ebbing or flowing of the tide, and allowed to drift with the stream; the bottom of the net being kept down by weights, and the top part supported by corks. The fish are caught by being entangled in the meshes, but their flavour is impaired, and the fish are often partially injured, from the struggles which they make to disengage themselves, and the length of time which elapses before they can expire in their own element. From April to October, and sometimes later, the mackarel rarely ever forsakes the Cornish coasts. The place of their principal resort is the neighbourhood of Penzance. When fresh, it is in universal estimation; and in the western parts of the county, the vast numbers that are salted, form, in winter, among the lower and middling orders of society, one of the necessities of life.

The Scilly ling has always been celebrated from the peculiar manner of curing it, and in the season is considered a great delicacy; as are also the other dried fish.

A CORNISH-ENGLISH
VOCABULARY
AND A
PROVINCIAL GLOSSARY.

Many of the words are at the present time current in Cornwall.

<i>Ach, offspring</i>	<i>Alwed, an enclosure</i>
<i>Aden, a leaf of a book</i>	<i>Alyek, a key</i>
<i>Aer, a snake</i>	<i>Am, a kiss</i>
<i>Aeran, plums, prunes</i>	<i>Amal, plenty, or store</i>
<i>Ages, Agos, a neighbour</i>	<i>Amenen, butter</i>
<i>Agolan, a whetstone</i>	<i>Amme, to kiss</i>
<i>Aidlen, a fir tree</i>	<i>Anaubel, a tempest, a storm</i>
<i>Ail, an angel</i>	<i>Ancou, An kow, death</i>
<i>Ailne, beauty</i>	<i>Ancredour, a pirate</i>
<i>Aimhidth, a beast</i>	<i>Angor, an anchor</i>
<i>Albalastr, a crossbow</i>	<i>Ankar, a hermit</i>
<i>Allec, herring, pilchard</i>	<i>Anken, grief, pain, sorrow</i>
<i>Alra, a maid-servant</i>	<i>Anneth, a drinking cup</i>
<i>Altor, an altar</i>	<i>Annez, cold</i>
<i>Alta, wild</i>	<i>Aor, earth</i>

Apparn, *an apron*
 Araderuur, *a ploughman*
 Arat, *a plough*
 Arghans, *silver*
 Arluidh, *a lord, a master*
 Arluides, *a lady, a mistress*
 Armor, *a wave of the sea*
 Arrez, *a way, path, course*
 Arth, *a bear*
 Arvis, *in the morning*
 Arvor, *the sea shore*
 Arwyl, *a burial, a funeral*
 Ascient, *one out of his senses*
 Askal, *a shell-fish*
 Askenteleth, *science*
 Attock, *a shock of corn*
 Avain, *an image*
 Aval, *an apple*
 Avallen, *an apple tree*
 Auel teag, *fair weather*
 Auelek, *windy*
 Avon, *a river*
 Avorou, *to-morrow*
 Austel, *a cell, a chapel*

B

BABAN, *a babe, or child*
 Baal, *a pick, or mattock*
 Bahet, *a wild or tame boar*
 Baiou, *kisses*

Bal, *a parcel of tin works*
 Balavaven, *a butterfly*
 Ban, *a hill or mountain*
 Banathal, *a broom*
 Baneu, *a sow*
 Bankan, *a bank, a dam*
 Banneth, *a blessing*
 Bar, *the top or summit*
 Bara, *bread*
 Barfusy, *cod fish*
 Barliz, *barley*
 Bath, *money, coin*
 Bearn, *a child*
 Bederow, *prayers*
 Bedewin, *an aspen tree*
 Bedho, *a birch tree*
 Bedidio, *to baptize*
 Bedzhidhia, *a christening*
 Begyl, *a shepherd*
 Bejowan, *the lonely house*
 Besidar, *a window*
 Bel, *fair*
 Ben, *the head, a hill*
 Benaw, *the female*
 Beneuez, *a cobbler's awl*
 Bennathlick, *place of broom*
 Bennen, *a woman*
 Berges, Burges, *a citizen*
 Bern, *a heap, a rick*
 Berthog, *rich*
 Berthy, *to bear, to carry*

Beuk, <i>a cow</i>	Bothak, <i>a bream fish</i>
Biail, <i>a hatchet, a bill</i>	Bothur, <i>deaf</i>
Bidhin, Vidn, <i>a meadow</i>	Bouch, <i>a he goat</i>
Bidzeon, <i>a dunghill</i>	Bounaz, <i>life</i>
Bighan, <i>little</i>	Brân-vraos, <i>a raven</i>
Bilwg, <i>a hedging bill</i>	Brawdollath, <i>brotherhood</i>
Bin, Byn, <i>a hill</i>	Bray, Brê, Brea, <i>a mountain</i>
Biner, Byner, <i>eating a meal</i>	Bref, <i>a serpent</i>
Bisou, <i>a ring</i>	Bregaud, <i>sweet drink</i>
Bix, <i>a box tree</i>	Breilu, <i>a rose</i>
Blaidh, <i>a wolf</i>	Bresen, <i>a prison</i>
Bledhian, <i>a flower</i>	Bresych, <i>a cabbage</i>
Blem, <i>pale</i>	Brethil, <i>a mackerel</i>
Bleu, <i>a parish</i>	Bron, <i>a mill stone</i>
Bleuak, <i>hairy</i>	Buket Gudra, <i>the milk pail</i>
Blez, <i>meal, flour</i>	
Bloeddio, <i>to bawl, to cry</i>	C
Blythen, <i>blows</i>	
Boas, <i>custom, fashion</i>	CAER, <i>a town, a castle</i>
Boba, <i>a blockhead, a booby</i>	Cale, <i>wood</i>
Boc, <i>a buck, a goat</i>	Caltor, <i>a kettle</i>
Bochodeò, <i>a poor man</i>	Cann, <i>a full moon</i>
Bod, <i>a house</i>	Canores, <i>a singing woman</i>
Boen, Bowen, <i>an ox, beef</i>	Cansgur, <i>a wife, any female</i>
Bolec, <i>a calf's house</i>	Cantelbren, <i>a candlestick</i>
Bolla, <i>a drinking cup</i>	Car, <i>a friend</i>
Bolitho, <i>a great belly</i>	Carak, Carrik, <i>a rock</i>
Boos, <i>food</i>	Carnmeal, <i>the honey rock</i>
Boren erwyd, <i>a breakfast</i>	Carrog, <i>a brook</i>
Bosca, <i>a hut, a cottage</i>	Casmai, <i>an ornament</i>
Boscundle, <i>bundle of rushes</i>	Caul guanan, <i>a bee hive</i>

Cauch, <i>a nasty mixture</i>	Coth, <i>an old man, or old</i>
Caus, <i>cheese</i>	Cotelle, <i>a wood</i>
Challa, <i>the jaw bone</i>	Couat, <i>a shower, a cloud</i>
Chelioc, <i>a cock</i>	Coul, <i>broth, porridge</i>
Chuilioges, <i>a witch</i>	Couniel, <i>a rabbit</i>
Chuyvyan, <i>to escape, to fly</i>	Crampessan, <i>a pancake</i>
Chy, <i>an house</i>	Craouen, <i>nuts</i>
Chyffar, <i>a bargain</i>	Creeg, <i>a creek, a barrow</i>
Cik, <i>a swan</i>	Crib an mel, <i>a honeycomb</i>
Clafn, <i>the blade of a sword</i>	Crochan, <i>a pot, or kettle</i>
Clathna, Clethy, <i>to bury</i>	Crogen, <i>a shell</i>
Cledha, <i>a sword</i>	Crowd, <i>a fiddle</i>
Clos, <i>a circle, a play ring</i>	Cudon, <i>a wood dove</i>
Cnil, <i>a passing bell</i>	Cugydd, <i>a butcher</i>
Cnoi, <i>to bite, or gnaw</i>	Cuseki, <i>a sleeping room</i>
Cok, <i>a boat</i>	Cuziat, <i>a hiding hole</i>
Col, Colin, <i>a sting of a bee</i>	
Colbran, <i>lightning</i>	D
Colon, <i>the heart</i>	
Coltel, <i>a penknife</i>	DAFFAR, <i>furniture</i>
Coly, <i>to worship</i>	Dalpen, <i>top of a hill</i>
Colyd, <i>a beard of corn</i>	Dans, <i>a tooth</i>
Conys, <i>to work</i>	Dannet, <i>the teeth</i>
Coppa, <i>the top or summit</i>	Darne, <i>a piece, a fragment</i>
Corden, <i>a pipe</i>	Davat, <i>a sheep</i>
Corgwenyn, <i>bees-wax</i>	Dean, <i>a man</i>
Corlhan, <i>a churchyard</i>	Debarn, <i>the itch, a scab</i>
Corolli, <i>to dance</i>	Debrdour, <i>a hat</i>
Coruf, <i>beer</i>	Dehen, <i>cream of milk</i>
Cosgar, <i>boys, children</i>	Delen, <i>a leaf of a tree</i>
Costan, <i>a buckler, a shield</i>	Demytho, <i>to marry</i>

Densys, <i>hunger</i>	Dunmonii, <i>Cornish Britons</i>
Deoriad, <i>a brood of chicken</i>	Dyack, <i>a husbandman</i>
Derrick, <i>a grave-digger</i>	
Desgibl, <i>a scholar</i>	E
Det, <i>a day</i>	
Deu, <i>God</i>	EANES, <i>lambs</i>
Deuaz, <i>Dewes, drink</i>	Eare, <i>an hour</i>
Deunanz, <i>Devonshire</i>	Echuydh, <i>the evening</i>
Diaul, <i>a hag, a fiend</i>	Edhyn, <i>a bird</i>
Din, <i>a fortified hill</i>	Eglos, <i>a church</i>
Dinaz, <i>a bulwark</i>	Eiriasdan, <i>a bonfire</i>
Dinair, <i>any coin, a penny</i>	Eithin, <i>furze</i>
Dinsul, <i>a sunny hill</i>	Elerch, <i>a swan</i>
Dippa, <i>a pit</i>	Elow, <i>to cry out</i>
Diriair, <i>money</i>	Enchinethel, <i>a giant</i>
Dislonka, <i>to swallow</i>	Engil, <i>fire</i>
Diwy, <i>to kindle</i>	Ephan, <i>summer</i>
Dluzen, <i>a trout</i>	Erberou, <i>gardens</i>
Dodlos, <i>office, service</i>	Ergyd, <i>a thunderbolt</i>
Dol, <i>a valley, a dale</i>	Eri, <i>an acre</i>
Dour, <i>water</i>	Erisy, <i>the dry acre</i>
Dour-ghi, <i>an otter</i>	Ervinen, <i>a turnip</i>
Dowthack, <i>twelve</i>	Eskidieu, <i>shoes open above</i>
Doz, <i>to come</i>	Estren, <i>an oyster</i>
Dreath, <i>gravel, sand</i>	Eus, <i>a nightingale</i>
Dreizan, <i>a raspberry tree</i>	Eyrysder, <i>happiness</i>
Drevas, <i>cultivated land</i>	
Dron, <i>a throne, a hill</i>	F
Druth, <i>a harlot</i>	
Druw, <i>a Druid</i>	FAIDUS, <i>beautiful</i>
Dulo, <i>God's river, or pool</i>	Fal, <i>a shovel</i>

Fauns, *a fall, a throw*
 Ferhiat, *a thief*
 Ferror, *a blacksmith*
 Feur, *a fair*
 Flookan, *a flaw, a cut*
 Foge, *a blowing house*
 Ford, *a way*
 Fors, *help*
 Fosanau, *a shoe, a slipper*
 Foza, *an entrenchment*
 Frigau, *the nose*

G

GAJAH, *a dairy*
 Galliard, *a jig, a dance*
 Gannal, *a channel*
 Garlont, *a garland*
 Gaver-y-gan, *goat's-downs*
 Geuelhorn, *a hand-wiper*
 Girak, *a needle*
 Glas, *a country*
 Glasnyth, *the green nest*
 Glavethas, *a midwife*
 Glez, *a swarm of bees*
 Glihi, *frost, ice*
 Gluyan, *a disease, sickness*
 Go-dol-phin, *a little valley*
 of springs
 Goaz, *a goose*
 Gockorion, *foolish people*

Gog an gog, *the cuckoo*
 Golouas, *lightning*
 Gals, *a bush of hair*
 Goluan, *rejoicing*
 Golvan, *a sparrow*
 Gonnyon, *white*
 Goon, *a plain, or downs*
 Goonreath, *the open downs*
 Greab, *a comb of a cock*
 Grill, *a crab fish*
 Guâg, *hunger, empty*
 Guare, *a play*
 Guarthek *toride on an horse*
 Guâv, *winter*
 Gudhûr, *a mole*
 Gueal, *a field, a farm*
 Gueriff, *to lay eggs*
 Guernick, *marshy*
 Guernels, *pasture*
 Guiban, *a fly, an insect*
 Guicgur, *a merchant*
 Guidhili, *a workman*
 Guik, *a village*
 Guilter, *a mastiff*
 Guirion, *a man of veracity*
 Guisetti, *a basket*
 Guledh, *a feast*
 Gullas, *lower*
 Gunio, *to sow seed*
 Gur gans grag, *a husband*
 Gurchwer, *the evening*

Guthyl, *all-heal*
 Guy, *water*
 Gwaedling, *nose bleeding*
 Gwarthav, *the top*
 Gwenez, *stung*
 Gweren, *a tankard*
 Gwethy, *to weave*
 Gwlesow, *gads, wedges*
 Gy, *a river*
 Gydhihuar, *the evening star*

H

HAGAR AUEL, *bad weather*
 Hail, *bountiful, great*
 Haiz, *barley*
 Haûnsel, *a breakfast*
 Hedra, *October*
 Heir, *a battle*
 Henrosa, *to dream*
 Heschen, *a bulrush*
 Hitadûer, *the harvest*
 Hogan, *a hawthorn-berry*
 Hombronkyes, *to wash*
 Hostleri, *an inn*
 Huel, *a tin work or mine*

I

IDHIO, *the ivy tree*
 Idninc, *a young bird*

Jevan, *the devil*
 Ifarn, *hell*
 Jowan, *lonely*
 Irch, *snow*

K

KALA, *straw*
 Kazak, *a mare*
 Kazer, *a sieve*
 Keffyl, *an horse*
 Kei, *a dog*
 Kellyfrith, *the white-thorn
grove*
 Kernow, *Cornwall*
 Kethe, *the common people*
 Kethel, *a meat-knife*
 Kio, *a snipe*
 Kober, *copper*
 Kodna guidn, *a white neck*
 Koil gath, *a wild cat*
 Kone, *supper*
 Kren, *a spring*
 Kriban, *a comb*
 Krodre, *to winnow*
 Krybiar, *to neigh*
 Kullilag Godho, *a gander*
 Kutho, *chaff*
 Kylden, *a lodging*
 Kyligi, *a cockle fish*
 Kylobman, *a pigeon*

Kynin, *a rabbit*Kyvelak, *a wood-cock*

L

LADER, *a robber*Lafroc, *breeches*Lagen, *a pond*Lait, *milk*Lambourne, *the enclosure
of the round hill*Lan, *a church*Lappior, *a dancer*Lavalu, *apples*Leauh, *a calf, a yearling*Lèch, *a flat rock*Les-en-goc, *a marygold*Leskys, *burning*Lêu, *a lion*Leverid, *sweet milk*Ligan, *last penny*Linhaden, *a nettle*Liver, *a book*Lo, Loe, *a standing water*Logan, *shaking*Logoden, *a mouse, a rat*Loose, *hoary*Lostek, *a fox*Llu, *an army*Lued, *mire*Lysuan, *an herb*

M

MAGLAN, *a gin*Mahtheid, *a virgin*Marazion, *sea coast market*Maro, *to die*Mean, Mén, *a stone*Meanacles, *the Manacles*Medhdas, *drunkenness*Melyen, *a snail*Melyn-ði, *the yolk of an egg*Men, *a head, a hill*Menêg, *the deaf stone*Merion, *a girl*Meslan, *a mastiff dog*Metol, *metal*Mil, *a thousand*Milprev, *the serpent's egg*Mingus, *the kid's wood*Mis, *a month*Moelh, *a blackbird*Moleneek, *goldfinches*Môg, *smoke*Mogan, *great*Moina, *mines*Mor-hoch, *a sea hog*Morgi, *a sea dog*Morva, *a place near the sea*Morvil, *a whale*Morvoren, *a mermaid*Mowlz, *a wether sheep*

Moyr Bren, *a mulberry tree*
Mygfaen, *brimstone*

N

NADER, *a viper*
Nance, *a valley*
Nansoath, *the fat valley*
Nansperion, *vale of thorns*
Neid, *a nest*
Nentydd, *passage for water*
Nethyn, *birds*
Nohan, *oxen*
Nyethy, *nuts*
Nyge, *to fly*

O

OAN, *a lamb*
Oi, **Oye**, *an egg*
Oilet, *a frying-pan*
Olah, *weeping*
Oleu, *oil*
Oleu bren, *an olive tree*
Onest, *honest*
Orchinat, *a shoe*

P

PADN, *linen, or woollen*
Pal, *a shovel*

Palador, *a mine shaft*
Palch, *weak or sick*
Palmoryon, *pilgrims*
Palores, *a Cornish chough*
Papar, *paper*
Parc, *a field*
Paw, *a foot*
Pedn, *a head*
Pele, *a spire, a steeple*
Pellan, *a ball of wool*
Pelez, *bald*
Pen, *a promontory*
Pendarves, *head of the oak field*
Pendin Vou, *Pendin Cave*
Pengelly, *head of the grove*
Penhale, *head of the moor*
Penrhyn, *head of the hill*
Penrose, *head of the valley*
Penwith, *the left hand promontory*
Penwyth, *head of the breach*
Per, *a cauldron*
Perposz, *the plaise fish*
Peyny, *to punish*
Pilm, *flying dust*
Pirgrin, *a stranger*
Pisky, *a fairy*
Pisgaz-minys, *small fishes*
Plâs, *a palace*
Plenkes, *boards*

Plohm, <i>lead,</i>	Rosewarne, <i>valley of elders</i>
Plousen, <i>a straw</i>	Rouan, <i>Roman</i>
Poddrac, <i>a witch, a sorcerer</i>	Row-tin, <i>rough tin</i>
Pol, <i>a well, a pool</i>	Roz, <i>a wheel</i>
Pons-nooth, <i>new bridge</i>	Rozellen, <i>a spindle whirl</i>
Ponster, <i>quackery</i>	Ruddock, <i>a robin red-breast</i>
Pooc, <i>a stack of hay</i>	Ryalton, <i>the royal town</i>
Portal, <i>the threshold</i>	Rywier, <i>a river</i>

Porth, *a gate, a sea-port*

Porthwys, *a ferryman*

S

Port Kellis, *the lost port*

Pos, *a stone or wood post*

Pot guidn, *a white pudding*

Pou izal, *a plain*

Prâs, *a meadow*

Pren, *wood, a stick*

Prenick, *woody*

Prevpren, *a caterpillar*

Pres-bûz, *a repast*

Prïan, *clayey ground*

Prounder, *a priest*

Pyment, *liquor*

Pyn, *a head*

Pystyl, *a fall of water*

R

REINIAT, *a dish-bearer*

Res, *a valley*

Rhynen, *a little hill*

Rig ha thrig, *the tide*

SADARN, *strong*

Sart, *a hedge-hog*

Sau, *healthy*

Sawe, *a seam, a horse-load*

Scovarnoeg, *a hare*

Screpha, *to write*

Seban, *soap*

Selli, *an eel*

Seren, *bones*

Sevi, *a strawberry*

Seym, *train oil*

Skarkeas, *a shark fish*

Soch, *the ploughshare*

Sog, *moist*

Stean Coose, *the wood of tin*

Stemmyn, *a share of work*

Stempel, *a slant beam*

Stix, *a screech-owl*

Stoc, *the stock of a tree*

Stret, *a fresh spring*

Suben, *a morsel*
 Suellak, *a field-fare*
 Sylleh, *consecrated rocks*

T

TABM, *a bit, luncheon*
 Tachen, *a spacious plain*
 Tahua, *a sea-calf, a seal*
 Tamar, *the great river*
 Tantat St. Jan, *midsummer bonfires*
 Taran, *thunder*
 Taro, *a bull*
 Tavarn, *a tavern*
 Tavaz-nadar, *adder's tongue*
 Teage, *fair*
 Terri anzedh, *break of day*
 Tin, *a fortified place*
 Tintagel, *the castle of deceit*
 Towidnack, *the whitish roof*
 Tolcarne, *stone with a hole*
 Toller, *a toller*
 Tolcorn, *a fife*
 Tonek, *an herd*
 Tor, *a towering hill*
 Torneuan, *the shore*
 Towan, *a heap of sand*
 Trait, *sand*

Tre, *town, gentleman's seat*
 Tref, *lands annexed to a house*

Tregear, *the green field*
 Trengoe, *town in the wood*
 Tregva, *a dwelling place*
 Trelill, *town of wantonness*
 Trelawarren, *the fox's town*
 Tremough, *the hog's town*
 Trenarth, *the high place*
 Trenwith, *town of ash trees*
 Trerose, *town in the valley*
 Tresadarn, *the strong town*
 Trethower, *town by the river*
 Treveage, *town in a hollow*
 Trevylva, *the mean place*
 Treweek, *the sweet town*
 Troet, *a turtle-dove*
 Trohar, *coulter of a plough*
 Tron, *a nose*
 Trot, *the bed of a river*
 Truru, *three streets*
 Tshimbla, *a chimney*
 Tuban-agger, *a dam*
 Tur, *a tower*
 Ty, *an adit*
 Tybesta, *the house of cattle*
 Tyor, *a helliar, a thatcher*
 Tymarrhurian, *sweethearts*

V U

VAEZ, *Verres, a boar pig*
 Valz, *a reaping hook*

Vean, <i>little</i>	Win, <i>wine</i>
Vellan-noweth, <i>the new mill</i>	Winnick, <i>a marsh</i>
Veu, <i>life</i>	Wolla, <i>lower</i>
Umdowla, <i>wrestling</i>	Wolock, <i>the side</i>
Vorh, <i>a fork</i>	Woof, <i>a blackbird</i>
Voso, <i>to drive away</i>	Woth, <i>known</i>
Vosteryon, <i>a boaster</i>	Wyth, <i>a breach</i>
Vran, <i>a crow</i>	
Urrian, <i>a boundary</i>	Y
Vryongen, <i>a circle</i>	
Uthall, <i>the high place</i>	YAR, <i>a hen</i>
Uthy, <i>very great</i>	Yeugen, <i>a ferret</i>
Uy, <i>water</i>	Yovene, <i>a young man</i>
Vylgy, <i>the sea</i>	Ystlyan, <i>a bat</i>
Vyvyan, <i>to flee, to escape</i>	Ystiferion, <i>an eve-dropper</i>
	Yunnyg, <i>to unite</i>

W

WAROL, *merchandise*
 Warre, *to nail*
 Week, *sweet*
 Wharth, *laughter*
 Wheal, *a mine, a work*
 Wheal-an-vor, *the work of
the way*
 Whela, *to work*
 Whetlow, *a tale-bearer*

Z

ZADARN, *saturn*
 Zal, *salt*
 Zanz, *a bay*
 Zar, *a turkey*
 Zeage, *grains after brewing*
 Zethar, *an archer*
 Zillen, *the Scilly Isles*
 Zoul, *stubble, reed.*

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